PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Informa- &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE OF ANY BRAND IN THE WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,979.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Dec.	ARABIA	7903		
29th	CALEDONIA	7556	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6523
19th "	CALEDONIA	7556		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	CORANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7556		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Bocognani	2nd Feb. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6990	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CHICASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6990	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CHICASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	30th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 250
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 260
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 790
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked "Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 24th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 20th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 21st Dec.	1 p.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwas and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, on or about 21st Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	21st Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3020	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
19th *December*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,213	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 180

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	8095	29th Dec. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Blaffer	7,868	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BARSOON HOUSE, 28, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S S Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st Mar. h
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*†F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*†CHINA	5999	Early March.
*†AUSTRIA	7688	Early April.
*†VORWAERTS	5990	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 6. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mandvi Street

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU.	...	K. Kori		21st Dec. 1907.
*SANDON HALL	...	Main	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	...	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	4th Feb.	16th Feb.

* (Charter).

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., grantis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents
BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£660,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as found on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose will be administered. Those who use them, recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or direct from the Sole Proprietors, Messrs. Martin, Chemist, [illegible]

XMAS PRESENTS.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED LAST MAIL JUST UNPACKED.

LEATHER GOODS:—Chatelaines, Lady's Bags, Purses, Card and Toilet Cases, Belt, Cigar and Cigarettes Cases, etc,
BLOUSES:—Readymade Silk and Cotton Blouses. All artistically embroidered.
Table Centres:—Doilies, Shawls, Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Kimonos, Pictures, etc.
TOYS AND HANGING CHAINS FOR DECORATIONS.
ALSO A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

BESSHO & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,405
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms a Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...Rs. 1,00,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Whether one is in the happy position of being able to give a present of the value of Rs. 5,000, or must limit one's offering to the more modest sum of Rs. 5, we are equally prepared to meet either demand. The possessor of moderate means can be as well served as the Royal Prince or millionaire and our prices will compare favourably with those of any other establishment in India, while for choice there is nothing in India to compare with the almost endless variety of new and original designs of which even imitations are not yet made at something and eleven pence three farthings. Novelty being possibly the first essential ruling in a projected present, those in quest of what must, therefore, be really good, quite novel and unhackneyed, will find in our establishment all that fulfils the most exacting qualification. Pearls and Diamonds are the gifts that only the favoured few may hope to offer or receive, but the graceful fantasy into which are blended the strangely beautiful colours of some of the semi-precious stones will meet the needs of many with artistic tastes.

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We are making a charming display in small Pearl Ornaments and much of the success of this style of ornament is due naturally to the delicacy and grace of the design and setting.

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Quite new designs will be found in our large collection of most striking and original effect and possessing an individuality and uncommon character, which are certain to meet the needs of many to whom refinement and good taste especially appeal. Pretty Necklets in plain gold, from Rs. 16/- while at a higher figure there are really artistic reproductions of Louis XIV designs, set in pearls, &c.

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In either all pearl or introducing semi-precious stones, such as the Olivine, Peridot, Tourmaline, Amythyst, Topaz, &c., are shown in many dainty and cheap forms and many rare stones, costing, of course, proportionately more.

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No toilet can be considered complete without a Brooch, the delicacy of which must be in keeping with the quality of that of the material of the costume. We have an exceptionally graceful collection, either set in pearls only or in combination with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, in imposing designs, as well as in small devices. Corsage ornaments in Diamonds and Pearl sprays, notable for their pretty form.

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We believe we enjoy a great repute for jewelled Rings of well chosen stones of almost all kinds and affording extremely good value in gipsy, half-hoop, cluster, marquise, single gems and a number of fancies, while in plain gold wedding, guard, keeper and signet we can show many novelties.

Bracelets.

The fashion of wearing short sleeves has brought the bracelet to considerable importance and these ornaments are now in greater demand than they have been for some time past. Many of our designs are triumphs of ingenious workmanship.

Fashionable Ear-rings.

Of late the Ear-ring has become one of the most important details of the toilet. The barbaric gipsy circlet has for the present given place to the long pendant ornament consisting of single stones, clusters, or sets of two or three gems of graduated size, set tandem so to speak. We are showing a delightful collection of pendant Ear-rings screw boutons of single stones and a few beautiful pairs composed of diamonds, emeralds, &c., finished off in pear shaped drops.

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There is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the string of coloured stones in bead and other forms, which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts cut and uncut are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. Queen Alexandra wore a necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

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Will (D.V.) be held in the C. M. S. MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM, AT 6 P. M. on CHRISTMAS EVE, MONDAY, 24TH DECEMBER,

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The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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BOMBAY, JANUARY 5TH, 12TH, 1907.

On the foundation of the BARROWS-HASKELL LECTURESHIP.

DR. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL

Will deliver a course of

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FIRST LECTURE in the WILSON COLLEGE HALL,

Commencing SATURDAY, January 5TH, at 6 P. M.

The arrangements are in the hands of a Committee of influential European and Indian Gentlemen.

Admission free, but a few reserved tickets will be available.

Further details will be announced later.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI BANUBA, wife of PHEROZE CURSEDJI SETNA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, and BAI NAVAZBAI, wife of RATANJI JAMSEDJI TATA, also of Bombay, aforesaid Parsi Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing in London in England, have contracted TO SELL to our Client Mr. JEHANGIR FRAMJI BATLIBOI.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 330 Square Yards or thereabouts (whereof 111¼ Square Yards are of the quit and ground rent tenure and the rest Fazendari), registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 264, New No. 5152, Old Survey No, 383, and New Survey No. 8981, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 30, and now under Ward A Ward No. 1509, and Street No. 90-92, situate at Kavasji Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay, all which premises are situate at and on the western side of the said Kavasji Patel Street, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Kavasji Patel Street, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Bejanji Muncherji Mistry and now of Kavasji Jamshedji Mody, on or towards the North partly by the property formerly of Nusserwanji Dinshaw Sawyer, and now of Nanabhoy Nusserwanji Sawyer, and partly by the property of Bai Dinbai, wife of Fakirji Dhunjibhoy Gograi, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Jamaspji Dossabhoy Pagdivala, partly by the property of Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy Gundavia, partly by the property of the said Vendors and partly by the property formerly of Bai Navazbai, widow, and now of Bai Avabai, widow of Shapurji Framji Mehta, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

AND SECONDLY.—All that vacant piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement 58 3/9 square yards but by recent admeasurement 66 4/9 Square Yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 256, New No. 5136, Old Survey No. 474, and New Survey No. 8988, under Quit and Ground rent tenure and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under A Ward No. H/1716, and Street No. 12, situate at and on the North side of Barber Lane, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by a passage partly belonging to the property of the said Vendors and partly to the property of Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy Gundavia, and beyond which is the property of the said Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy Gundavia, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Bai Navazbai, widow, and now of Bai Avabai, widow of Shapurji Framji Mehta, on or towards the North by the property of the said Vendors and, on or towards the South by the said Barber Lane and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Venders.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at No. 14 K Hammum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1906.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchasers Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) from the 1st to the 31st December, 1906, both inclusive and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 14th January, 1907.

2. Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned,

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES.

ON and from the 1st January, 1907, ORDINARY PASSENGER FARES on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of this Company's System will be generally REVISED and considerable REDUCTION made in the existing 3rd class fares. For instance the 3rd class fares to and from Bombay will be :—

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Jaipur	6 15 0	7 5 0
Delhi	8 1 0	8 13 0
Bhatinda	9 2 0	10 0 0
Agra	8 1 0	8 13 0
Mutra	8 2 0	8 15 0

Full particulars of the New Fares can be had on application to the Undersigned, or to the Station Master of any Station on the Company's System after the 20th Instant.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, BOMBAY 11TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES intending TO JOIN the COLLEGE during the next year should submit their applications before the 4th January next on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

Five Government Scholarships are likely to be available and will be awarded mainly to those candidates who are recommended by any of the Collectors in the Presidency. While admitting paying students as well as Government scholars preference will be given to those who have passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination and those who come up to the standard of height and chest measurements prescribed in the College Rules and Regulations, a copy of which will be forwarded on application. The conditions, on which scholarships are granted and held, will also be found in the Rules and Regulations.

Replies to applications will not be sent during the Christmas Holidays.

F. JOSLEN, *Major*, I.C.V.D.,
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FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, that the ENTRIES as required by clauses (a) (b) (c) & (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act have been completed as far as practicable in the Ward Assessment Books, for the several Wards of the City for the year 1907-08 and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th Instant and 15th Proximo.

I also give notice under Section 162 (1) of the Aforesaid Act that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 15th January, 1907.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by a person duly deputed to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY

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BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

WILL BE COMMENCED EARLY IN JANUARY NEXT.

IN introducing a new story by such a prolific writer as Mr. Wm. Le Queux it becomes increasingly difficult to say anything sufficiently novel or striking to be worthy of the work. In "The Crooked Way" however, our task is made easier in that Mr. Le Queux has turned over a new leaf, so to speak. While retaining all his former keen faculty for the dramatic and mysterious, the author has apparently devoted especial attention to the psychological aspect, the interplay of character.

The story opens with the meeting of two old friends. Arthur Inwood has invited Roy Royston to dine with self and wife at the Savoy. Royston was in a state of financial embarrassment and had determined to cut the Gordian knot by self destruction. Inwood, however, generously comes to the rescue by handing his friend notes to the value of £ 10,000. Dinner is partaken of by Royston in company with Inwood and his wife Helene. Roy had known and loved Helene before she was married. But now that she is married to his friend he becomes reconciled to the inevitable; his friendship for Mrs. Inwood is a purely platonic one. He wishes to give her tidings regarding a secret in her past life—news which he thinks will be a great relief to her. But after dinner Inwood is unexpectedly called away and their intended visit to the theatre is abandoned. Mrs. Inwood accompanies her husband to their home in Cumberland Place, and Roy is left disconsolate—for a time. Late that night Royston makes up his mind that it is essential that Helene should have his news at the earliest possible moment, and so he decides to call on her at once, notwithstanding the absence of her husband. "Ah, had he but known," writes the author, "what strange and dramatic adventures awaited him that night!"

Certainly the situation, potentially dramatic enough in itself, develops amazingly, and the reader is rapidly brought face to face with a crisis pregnant with consequences to three lives. Even this first episode shows the hand of the master novelist—the student of human nature, the moulder of circumstance. The husband, who considers himself injured, shatters the friendship of a lifetime in a few tense and passionate seconds. So far we have not dipped deeply into "The Crooked Way," but we hope we have succeeded in arousing the reader's interest and in giving some idea of what to expect. Few stories of recent times grip the reader's attention so quickly or so soon sound the depths of human passion.

READ

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BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

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BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	19 p. c.	1,402½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,430
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	31
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Chartier Bank ..	6,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£50
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	dol. 125	all	£1-16-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 2	Rs. 550
Punjab National Bank	.....	100	100	.....	120

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Bombay United	950	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 12	510
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,300	500	500	dvdRs. 125	710
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China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,200
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	20	510
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	800	dvd Rs. 20	905
Coorla Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	760
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 60	1,168
David Mills	1,450	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	20	486
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,260
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	720
Howard and Bullough	1,600	500	500	30	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,175
Imperial Cotton	500	500	1,000	15	375
Indian Manfg.	1,800	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 80	1,010
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 60	1,166
James Greaves	1,980	500	1,000	20	509
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd Rs. 10	170
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	660
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	od Rs. 80	600
Khandesh	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 80	80xd
Khatao Maekwanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	708
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Leopold	2,800	100	1,000	8	90
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	797
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	2,370
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 230	2,240
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	2,660
New Great Eastern	1,480	1,000	1,000	Nil	236
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	1,000
Queens Mills	580	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 80	1,060
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Samoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 80	1090
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Southern Maharatta	2,250	250	250	10	300
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Thomas and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 37	630
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	700

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	11 750	100	100	dvd Rs. 14	230
Back Bay Boats	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	2
Badhan Pile	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	134
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,300	2,500	1,300	dvd Rs.180	3,750
Do. New Issue	1,500	500	375	dvd Rs. 45	2,220
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	40
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	35	835
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	Nil	142
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	2,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	19
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	190
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	200
Kurwahi Landing	800	800	200	20	125
Marcks abi Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	148
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	33
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	147
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 ½ pr. ct.	844
Scrivener Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	410
Spanby and Co.	1,000	100	1,001		200
Thacker and Co.	2,000	100	500	25	520
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	.....	12 pr. ct.	372½
Telephone Co.	12,500	25	25	1½	46

PRESSES.

					yearly.
Akbar	400	1,250			
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,250	125	1,750
Bellary	167	1,000	1,100	Rs. 80	600
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Times	340	1,000	1,250	dvd Rs. 150	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	1,000	dvd Rs.150	
Kaiser	1,000	5,000	250	dvd Rs. 30	700
Proprietor	300	800	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	825
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	100	800	dvd Rs. 35	850
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Merchantile	1,200	125	450	dvd Rs. 40	40
Mofussil Co.	5,138	400	400	dvd Rs. 80	557½
Munmar	1,000	250	400	dvd Rs. 40	535
new Kaiser	1,250	500	100	dvd Rs. 22½	225 x.d
New Indian	1,000	125	800	dvd Rs. 40	595 x.d
Prideaux Wales	400	500	125	dvd Rs. 10	125
Rial and Punjab Co.	2,800	100	500	dvd Rs. 30	440
Sind	400	650	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,325
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	750	dvd Rs. 20	900
Vaiser	560	1,000	all	20	5
			1,000	dvd Rs. 80	1,550

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	11,000	100	100	103 xd	101
Ahmedabad Prante Ry	4,000	500	500	12-3-0	
Tapti Valley and Co	8,000	400	500		487 1-2

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 3rd November amounted to Rs. 3,852, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 337. The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd November were Rs. 58,167 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,085.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 3rd November amounted to Rs. 2,837, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,540. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 3rd November were Rs. 32,773, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,513.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 3/16	=	— 1/16
2½ per cent. Reduced	86 3/4	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/4	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 3/16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 3/16	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	32 1/4	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	69 3/8	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-24 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20-48 3/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4-83 3/8	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct.	Since 19th Oct
3 months' sight Bank Bills	6	do.	= pts 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5	do.	= pts 1/4
4 months sight Fine Trade Bills	6	do.	= pts 1/4
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	5 3/4	do.	= pts 1/4
INTERESTS—			
Day to day loans	4 7/8	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	5 1/8	=	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £175,000 for Egypt.

Bills on Madras Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/16d.
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-16d.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 117
Yellow metal 9 1/2d
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-16-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 14-0-0
Basic Steel Bars £ 7-0-0

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7

IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
East Indian ..... quiet
Manchester ..... steady
Total Sales ..... 8,000 bales
Spot ..... 5-99—15
Egyptian F G F Brown ..... 10 5/16 unchanged
Sold on speculation and for Export ..... 500 bales
Imports ..... 46,000 bales
Futures closed ..... steady

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5-24	5-35	5-36
unchanged	plus 01	plus 01
Mar.-April	April-May.	May-June.
5-37	5-39	mutilated
plus 01	plus 01	
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
mutilated	mutilated	mutilated

Receipts at U. S. Ports ..... 87,000 bales
Do. last year ..... 57,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 5,00 "
Do. do. Continent ..... 12,000 "

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10-45—10
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 9-14—11
Do. month of March ..... 9-48—11

* Declined owing to liquidation and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 10 1/4 8d
Futures, month of Jan. ..... 9-96—14
Do. month of Mar. ..... 10-01—12
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th December.

Cotton	29,286	bales.
Wheat	11,656	cwts.
Linseed	5,914	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	41	do
Gingellyseed	36,895	do
Poppyseed	685	do
Groundnuts	1,050	do
Castorseed	1,124	do
Rice	5,777	do
Myrabolams	7,868	do
Cottonseed	33,651	do
Mowraseed	223	do
Grain	4,093	do
Jowrar	3,381	do
Maize	3	do

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The telegrams received from New York and New Orleans this morning advise a farther decline of 11 to 14 points in futures, while Liverpool closed quiet, with arrivals unchanged to 1 point higher.

The local market is dull with little enquiry, for forward delivery, and prices are about Re. 1 lower than yesterdays closing quotations. For ward, there is a small demand for near shipment but, with free sellers, rates are somewhat irregular, and some cheap lots have been obtainable. The market closes quiet.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues firm. Rupee Paper is quiet at a decline of one anna both for ready and the settlement.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay are unchanged at Rs 1402 1/2 ; Bank of India are at par ; National Bank Rs. 550. David Mills have advanced to. Rs. 402 1/2 and Petits are at Rs. 3,250. January delivery.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	... ...	Is. 4 5/32 to 3/16d	
Bank Demand	... ...	Is. 4 1/4 to 9/32d	
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		... Is. 4 2 1/32d	
Do. 6 do.	do. ...	... Is. 4 13/16d	
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A		... 174	
Marcks 8	do. do. ...	... 142	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	...	... 161 1/2	
Shanghai 30 do.	do. ...	... 222	
Japan 30 do.	do. ...	... 148 3/4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 p. c. Tone.

Cash	94-15
1st Settlement 7th Jan.	95-2

MONEY MARKET.—Tone

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9	do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec.	8	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	174	166	..	25 Jan.
Bengal, M.G. do.	181	172	..	Ready.
	178	169	..	25 Dec.
S. Punjab M G	178	169	..	25 Jan.
Comrawhitee (descriptions) M-G	199	193	—	do
Khandeish (M-G)	187	181	—	do
Jalgaum (M.G.)	199	183	—	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	199	193	..	do
Karanja do (M-G)	199	193	..	do
Akola do (M-G)	199	193	..	do
Yeotmal (" G.)	215	209	..	do
Dhamangaum and Foolgaum	209	203	—	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	216	210	—	do
Broach (M.G.)	249	...	233	25 Mar.
Mattia (M. G.)	186	178	..	25 Jan.
Do do	...	...	..	..
Do.	...	...	..	..
Do.	...	...	..	..
Do.	...	...	..	..
Do.	...	...	..	..
Do. do (M-G)	...	...	..	..
Do. (M.G.)	...	...	..	..
Do. do.(M-G)	...	...	..	..

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	13,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5-28	5-29	5-30
—06	—06	—06
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5-31	5-33	5-36
—06	—06	—05
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5-37	5-38	5-34
—05	—05	—04

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DODGE.—December 17, at Donald House, Bombay, the wife of Henry Temple Dodge, of a son. (New York City papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRD.—December, 5, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieutenant Gwynne Bird, 47th Sikhs, Military Accounts Department, a daughter.
CLARKE.—December 15, at the Bank of Madras, Bangalore, the wife of Mr. H. Sydenham Clarke, of a son.
DONALD.—December, 14, at Abbottabad, the wife of Mr J. S. Donald, C. I. E., Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CAYLEY.—December 14, Shevaroys, John Norman, son of Mr and Mrs. B. Cayley, aged 16 months.
DAVIS.—November, 30, at Bandikui, Rajputana, after a long illness, Charles George Christopher Davis (late of Lahore), aged 63 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 27m. Sun sets, 5h, 27m. High water, 2-30m., 2-38a. Low water, 8-44m., 8-20a.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p. m.
University Examination results : M. A. Examination ; B, A. Examination.
Roller Skating Rink.

BURGLARY IN A CHAWL.—One Ambalal Kisori, a Hindu, residing in the Kansara's Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police that some one, during his and his wife's absence from home, committed a burglary yesterday afternoon, and had robbed him of his jewellery of the value of Rs. 1090.

YOUNG GIRL BEFORE A WELL.—Two Hindu girls named Parbatibai and Pritibai, both aged fourteen years, were drawing water from a tank at Ghorepdeo Road last evening, when Parbati overbalanced herself and fell into the water. Pritibai ran crying for help, when two men named Abdul Naik and Gangaji Sambhoo ran to the well, into which the former jumped and took Parbati out. The girl was dead.

STRING BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieuteranat.-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and Officers of 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

March	International ..... C H Roberts
Ein Idyll	Waldeufluestern ..... A Czibulka
Reminiscences of	Scotland ..... Godfrey
Valse	Amourette ..... R Berger
Selection	Three Little Maids ..... Ruben
Barn Dance	Hello Ma Baby ..... T H Gaggs

THE MARQUARDT CONCERT.

Very rarely does Bombay get an opportunity to hear great artists like Herr Marquardt, the noted violinist and his wife Mme. Marquardt, famous harpist, as it will to-morrow night at the Town Hall The Marquardts will be assisted by Mrs. de l'Orme, a vocalist, lately arrived, and Mrs. Lawrence will be the accompanist for this occasion. It is now five years ago since we heard the Marquardts in three concerts and since then they have appeared all over the world. We append here the programme of the only concert the Marquardts will give on this visit.

1 Violin Solo ..... Fantasie Faust ..... Sarasate
2 Harp Solo ..... Fantasie elegante ..... Parish-Alvars
3 Voice, Violin and Harp ..... Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
4 Violin and Harp. Nocturne ..... Chopin
Lullabye ..... Oberthuer
5 Violin Solo ..... Hobgoblins (Rondo des Lutins) Bazzini
6 Harp Solo ..... Fantasi on Home sweet Home. A. Marquardt
7 Vocal Solo ..... Aria from Queen of Sheba ..... Gounod
8 Violin and Harp. Babbling Brook ..... Sauret

Seats may be booked at Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co.

FIRE IN A MILL.

One Lakh Involved.

A fire broke out yesterday evening in the Alliance Mills, also known as the Tapidas Mills, situated on the Tardeo Road. From enquiries it appears that the fire originated at about 7-20 p. m. in the Reeling Department. The mill was then being worked with the aid of the electric light. Suddenly some loose yarn was found burning, whereupon the mill hands raised an alarm. The donkey pump of the mill was then put to work, but its operation was found inadequate to meet the flames that seemed to have a firm hold of the yarn. An intimation to the fire brigade stations was telephoned, and soon the fire brigade engines from the different quarters repaired to the scene. Fortunately as the fire had broken out during the working hours, mill hands could be made to work vigorously both towards extinguishing the flames and towards saving as much of the mill property as could be saved. The fire brigade men as well as the police had a laborious one hour's work to do. Had the fire broken out late at night, it certainly would have played havoc, in the absence of assistance rendered by the mill hands and the mill manager, Mr. Hormasji Sorabji. Mr. Feroz J. Moollaferoz, Chief Inspector, Water Works, was also on the scene of the fire, giving out the necessary orders for the closing of the side sluices. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. Damage done by the fire and water is estimated at about a lakh of rupees. Messrs. Damoderdas Tapidas and Co., the are Agents of the Mills.

HEINZ PURE FOOD.

One of the most wonderful food producing factories in the world is the H. J. Heinz Company of Pittsburgh, U. S. A. They put up between fifty and sixty varities of pickled, preserved, tinned and bottled comestibles, and their factory in America is a bewilderment of edible delights. They have a novel and interesting method of advertising. They send ladies to different parts of the world, to tour the towns and cities, and by means of lectures, public luncheons, and demonstrations in cookery, they show how perfectly they are able to supply the table with almost everything that is necessary for life. One of theirladies is now at Messrs. Spencer and Co's premises in Hornby Road, and everyday the ladies of Bombay are being taught what dainty comestibles can be placed upon their own tables by Messrs. Heinz.

Simplicity is the guiding word of Heinz, and this simplicity means also cleanliness. The menu offered is very representative of the 57 comestibles that they prepare. It begins with sweet gherkins and stuffed olives as appetisers, and the next course in tomato soup, a soup which is calculated to make one dissatisfied in future with any other soup that is not made by Heinz. The soup is followed by a plate of baked beans, afterwards mince pies show another phase of Heinz versatility and of their excellent provender, and these are followed by apple butter, cuchred figs, etc.

Such is the simple but tasty luncheons that are being provided to exhibit the virtues of Heinz products. The arrangement are superintended by Miss M. McLeod, of Boston. U.S.A., who gives details as to the preparation of the various dishes. Demonstrations are being given daily this week from 9-30 to 12 a.m. and 3 30 to 5 50 p.m. when the public are invited. Miss McLeod will give Demonstrations until Saturday.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "IMPERATRIX."

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyda's s. s. "Imperatrix," Captain G. Ghezzo, from Triests and Venice this afternoon :—

Mrs Anderson Revd and Infant, Bartholome Revd, Brehler Revd, Benninghause Revd A, Mr Bernstein, Bertaldo Revd Sister, Mrs Bruno, Bobtrini Revd, Biancofti Revd, Mr and Mrs Bennerts, Mr Crowder, Mr D B Chobhis, Mrs Chowdry, Mr S Favel Getko Revd G, Guntersperger Revd J, Greaves Revd E Mr P C Hurth., Mr and Mrs P H Hawkins and Child, Mr Hoop van der, Mr Hendrick, Jackson Revd Sister, Mr H Kngel, Mrs A G Lumsden and Maid, Mr P W Lang, Manna Revd, Mr and Mrs McCallum, Mr McCullum, Mrs M Pack, Rubin Revd Sister, Mr Reisinger, Dr C Sutor, Dr Smith and Child, Mr Stokmayer, Mr Sorgiades, Mr Steinmann, Streath Revd, Schaefer Revd, Miss H Stevenson, and Mr Spathos, Mr P Thomas, Trevp Revd A, Mrs and Vogt Revd, Mr and Mrs T G Ward.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DAMAGES FOR DEFAMATION.

Appeal in the High Court.

In the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have heard council's argument in the appeal, of William Gerald Whyte against F. H. De Brito. The suit w an action for libel tried before Mr. Justice Russell, which these parties were respectively the plaintiff a the defendant. Damages were laid by the plaintiff at Rs. 7,000 ; but the learned Judge awarded him only one rupee ; parties were ordered to bear their own costs throughout. Against this order, the plaintiff appealed. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the appellant. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Raghuaga, Bhimji, and Nagindas, appeared for the respondent. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered his judgment on 13th August last.

Among other things, the learned Judge found the following facts : Defendant had been held liable for the damages by reason of his having published the libel contained in a letter dated 27th February 1905. Facts being complicated, the court had experienced the greatest possible difficulty in arriving at a conclusion upon them. One thing was certain : it was, that neither party had disclosed the real facts. Plaintiff was an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Glade and Co., in Bombay, who were agents of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company : plaintiff acted under a power-of-attorney in this branch of Glade and Cos', business. In 1903, at the instance of the plaintiff, defendant was appointed agent for Bombay of the Magdeburg Company. The funds were to be treated as trust funds of the Company. On 27th February 1905, plaintiff was most anxious to get Rs. 2,000 as a loan for his father-in-law, George Grant Craig. The Company had Rs. 1,459, and Rs. 156 for January. These were mixed up with the defendant's own moneys, in his account with the National Bank. On 19th February 1906, Glade and Co. cancelled the defendant's agency. When the defendant sent in as insurance of the Berar Mills, plaintiff declined to issue a covering note, unless a cheque was sent. Upon this exhibit, defendant wrote a very indignant, not to say, an improper letter, threatening the plaintiff with a showing up of his frauds to the home office in Magdeburg, and to Glade and Co. On 27th February 1906, defendant wrote to Glade and Co., enclosing copies of the letters he said he had that day posted home. One of these was the defamatory letter complained of. The letter was plainly defamatory of the plaintiff in his business : it charged him with fraud. It also stated that the plaintiff tried to send a promissory note to the defendant, which he refused. Plaintiff did make use of the defendant to get money from him out of the banking account : he did, for his own purposes, make use of that money : he deliberately concealed from the defendant the name of the person for whom those moneys were intended. Plaintiff gave his evidence straightforwardly : he appeared to be inclined to protest too much : also seems to be some what fortified by the fact of his costs having been guaranteed by Glade's firm. Defendant was impulsive and careless in his statement : he certainly showed no hesitation or reserve in his answers. Rs. 2,000 were borrowed by the plaintiff from the defendant, which led the latter to believe that they were for the use of the plaintiff personally. The promissory note for Rs. 2,050 was passed to the defendant as agent of the Magdeburg Company : Rs. 2,000 were paid to the plaintiff as M. M. F. I (Manager of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company) "or bearer." Defendant altered the charge by filling up the words after M. M. F. I. Damage was awarded to the plaintiff in one rupee : each party to bear his own costs. Plaintiff appealed.

The appellant, among other things, contested the conclusions drawn by the learned judge of the Lower Court and averred that the Judge should have attached due importance to the fabrication of the charge, and to the suppression by the defendant of the charge in his counter-foil. The Judge should not have omitted to give his finding on the issue whether the defendant had received from the plaintiff Rs. 2,050 in repayment of the loan. He was in error in deciding upon points which did not form the subject matter of any issue in the suit ; he erred in attaching weight to the fact of the promissory note having been destroyed by the plaintiff."

Respondent cross-objected. He said in the course of his contentions, that the Judge had erred in attaching importance to the allegations relating to the alterations in the charge : he also erred in finding that the statements in the deffamatory letter were correct to a certain extent only. He was wrong in finding that the letter was not privileged,

Arguments were heard, and the hearing was adjourned.

WRONGFUL ATTACHMENT OF A CARRIAGE.

THEIR Lordships, the Hon'ble Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of in second appeal in which one Radhabai, wife of one Anandrao, sued to recover from the defendant one Gopaldas the sum of Rs. 540 as damages sustained by her on account of the wrongful attachment of her carriage by the defendant in execution of a money decree obtained against one Raghu. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Poona who partly awarded the plaintiff's claim. In appeal the Judge of the Small Causes Court, Poona, confirmed the decree of the Court of the first instance.

Radhabai had first brought the suit to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by her on account of the wrongful attachment of her carriage referred to above; meanwhile another suit was also brought by the said Gopaldas and others to establish their judgment debtors title to the same carriage. The appeal was preferred against the decision passed by the Lower Court in the said suit. The Judge found in appeal that the carriage belonged to Radhabai and not to the Judgment debtor. The main question now to be determined in these cross appeals is whether Radhabai is entitled to recover any and what, damage from Judgment creditors Gopaldas and others. As the carriage belongs to Radhabai and as the Judgment creditor Gopaldas was present at the time of the attachment, and pointed out the said carriage to the baliff as the property of this Judgment debtor, the Judgment creditors are responsible in damages to the owner Radhabai even though they may have acted without any malice (8 Bombay 177, I. L. R. 3 Bombay 74).

It appears clear from these decisions that even a bona fide belief on the part of the Judgment creditor that the property attached belonged to his Judgment debtor is no defence to an action like the present.

As regards the amount of damages awarded by the Lower Court, it appeared to the Judge to be a reasonable one.

After carefully going through the evidence adduced on both sides and having regard to the circumstances of the case their Lordships confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ABDUL RAHIMAN PATEL.

Mr Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had assigned his property to a relative. Mr Kapadia said that the insolvent had in his affidavit denied the allegations, and the grounds of opposition were such as could be gone into at the time of the hearing. His Lordship refussd the interim order.

RE BHAGWANDAS MAANEKLAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr K E Ghamat, for a creditor, appeared to oppose the application for an interim order. Mr Manker, for the insolvent, said that his client had no time to reply to the affidavit made by the creditor. His Lordship adjourned the matter till the next court day with protection.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODER PATEL.

Mr Bahadurji, for a creditor, applied for and obtained an order for the re-transmission of a commission issued for the examination of witnesses in the matter of the insolvency to Ahmedabad.

RE JAIRAM KHETSEY.

Mr Manker, for the insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr Weldon, for a creditor, said that the insolvent was arrested on a warrant and was placed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, who had released him on his undertaking to appear before the Court. Insolvent had concealed his property and had withheld all his books of account. Mr. Manker said that his client had not concealed his property, and the books of account were with the Official Assignee. His Lordship granted the insolvent one month's interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE BANSIDHAR SHRIPAL AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. h Dinsha Davar the insolvent was granted two months' extension of time to file his schedule.

RE KANJEE MADHAVJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent's schedule was ordered to be taken on the file.

RE FEROZSHAH COWASJEE LENTIN.

Mr. Jehangir Dinshah Davar appeared for a creditor to oppose an application for an interim order. The insolvent was called, but did not appear. His Lordship said that he would take into consideration the fact of the opposition being made when the application was made on behalf of the insolvent.

RE RAICHAND KESRICHAND.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was given time to file his schedule.

RE LADHA GOCULDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE RAOJEE VISHNU SOMAN.

Mr. Mankir, for a creditor, applied for substituted service on the wife of the insolvent and another witness. Mr. Indrajit Kallabhai appeared for the insolvent, and said that his client was ill. His Lordship granted Mr. Manker's application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Thomas Holdershaw and another ; Allarakhia Vayedina Rangaree ; Burjorjee

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1906.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT have done well in acceding to the request of the Corperation to nominate additional members on the Committee appointed to enquire into the question of introducing free and compulsory primary education in Bombay, The selection of the members composing it is judicious and happy, embracing as it does, a variety of interests and shades of opinion; and we may be sure that the report emanating from such a body will not be a mere doctrinnaire expression of "airy nothings." Besides the Municipal Commissioner, who occupies the important position of Chairman of the Committee, it has among its members Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. C. H. Setalvad who has presided over the deliberations of the Joint Schools Committee for the past three years, and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, to whom the Committee owes its existence. No such body can be complete without the inclusion of the Director of Public Instruction, and in Mr. Selby, who is shortly to succeed to this office, the Committee will have an acquisition in as much as, in addition to uncommon erudition and culture, he has a prolonged experience of the educational condition and needs of the Presidency. The Committee which, by the way, was originally formed five months ago has at last got under weigh, and now that it has had a fair start, we trust that it will not move with the slowness proverbial with the wheels of Government, nor will it tarry long on the way. It has before it a very tough problem bristling with difficulties, social, religious and economic. It will have, in the first place, to face the tremendous fact that fairly two-thirds of the children of school-going age grow up without any education; and this is a deplorable fact in view of the potentialities of crime and wretchedness nourished by absolute ignorance. Their total number may be roughly estimated at something like sixty or seventy thousand. A considerable proportion of the children receiving education, as much as 40 per cent, attend private schools, a majority of which are in every respect the exact contrary of what they ought to be. They obey no master, understand no rules, and know no control. They are miserably ill-housed, ill-taught and ill-equipped. Any open verandah, any dark, stuffy, noisome room, is good enough for the poor pupils. Their health is liable to be impaired by the unwholesome air which they breathe in such holes, and their eyes to be permanently spoilt by defective light. The proprietor of such an establishment, who in nearly every case is the only teacher, is himself not very far removed from total ignorance, and is devoid of any special training for the work which he may have taken up as a last resort, and from which he derives a miserable living.

Whether the children who grow up absolutely illiterate in the free air and sunshine of day are not better off than those who receive the dubious benefit of an apology for instruction amidst such insanitary surroundings, is a question which, to our mind can admit of but one answer. One of the most important considerations which will fall within the scope of the Committee under the terms of the Government Resolution, will be to devise means for their improvement. Whether they should be swept out of existence altogether by substituting for them better schools maintained from the public funds, or an attempt should be made to bring them gradually under the control and influence of the Department, aiding them with a subsidy to enable them in course of time to attain to a tolerable state of efficiency, is a question which will no doubt be carefully weighed by the Committee, It is roughly computed that about 15,000 children attend these schools, the remaining 20,000 being almost divided between Municipal and Aided schools. The Committee will thus see that the fate of a very large proportion of juveniles of the city depends upon a satisfactory solution of the private school problem. The question of compulsory education will be the hardest nut to crack, as the Committee would find when it seriously thinks over it. Admitting for a moment that the time has arrived for introducing it in Bombay, the Committee will be confronted with a grave financial problem. Taking for our basis the annual expenditure on Municipal schools, the total expense of schooling the entire population of Bombay will be about a million and a half of rupees per annum.

Supposing the Committee does not concern itself much with this aspect of the question, and allowing that Government and the Corporation will agree as to the proportion in which either party should bear the cost, the ground will have to be cleared, in the first place, of difficulties, social and ethnological, which will be found perhaps to be of much graver import. In this city we have to deal with a polyglot community consisting of diverse races and tongues, and sectional schools will have to be provided for each, and at a convenient distance from the house of the pupils, irrespective of the available number. Besides the population speaking the three principal vernaculars,—Guzerathi Marathi and Urdoo,—provision will have to be made for the educational needs of others, such as Portuguese, Goanese and East Indians, as well as classes repres nting much smaller minorities. The Chinese, and the Arab, the Negro, the Moplah and the Madrasi, residing in this cosmopolitan city will claim to be educated, and primary education can only be imparted to them through their mother tongue. The children belonging to the higher castes of Hindoos will not allow themselves to be associated with low castes, who, therefore, will require to be separately provided for, wherever they may happen to reside. The extreme poverty of a large proportion of parents, along with their general ignorance and prejudice, is also likely to present a serious obstacle. The children of the very poor commence to earn by begging or otherwise, almost as soon as they commence to walk, and if they are to be clapt into the school-room for a certain number of years, their parents may find it impossible to provide sufficiently for their suntenence. As it would certainly be cruel to feed the mind and starve the body, the authorities may have to provide a free breakfast with free education, as well as books and slates, if not also clothes for those who are very seantily clad. The scheme will necessitate the employment of an army of inspectors to search for children who are kept from school, and to bring the defaulting parents to justice. We have set forth these considerations only with the object of pointing out that the problem of compulsory education is fraught with numerous difficulties. If it were found that these diffieulties are not insurmountable, the experiment may be tried at first in one or two selected wards which might be supposed to present the fairest chance of success.

THE WAY OF WEST HAM. THE statement made in an *Empire* telegram on Tuesday that "another West Ham Guardian has been arrested, as well as one of the workhouse officials," recalls a story of brazen municipal corruption which even America could hardly beat. The story begins in September, 1902, when amongst the tenders for coal was one from a small dealer named Bond. He is now serving a term of imprisonment, having been justly sentenced, may be, though there can be no doubt that his downfall was entirely brought about by the corruptness of some of those West Ham Guardians who are now on trial. Bond, in September 1902, was as stated, a small man, and his tender for coal being accepted, he had to obtain financial assistance in order to carry out his contract. In course of time Bond might have amassed a modicum of wealth, but his first big contract to supply coal simply got him into an inextricable financial mess. Now one of the West Ham Guardians, knowing this, laid a snare for the ingenuous Bond into which he was almost forced to walk. He caused Bond to lose his contract at the end of the year, another tender being accepted instead. The opening and altering of *sealed* tenders, was, by the way, merely a detail in the eyes of the Guardians of West Ham. Bond's plight was now a serious one, but in the middle of his extremity he received a visit from a Guardian who showed the broad and easy road out of his difficulties. The Guardian proposed to Bond that if he agreed to "arrange" a coal contract to the mutual benefit of himself and certain other Guardians, all would be well. Bond demurred, but the net was so deeply laid, and his extremity so great, that he eventually fell. Then followed a visit to Yarmouth, where a colliery agent was let into the secret, and he also fell. Then the Steward of the Workhouse was ensnared, and then the weigh-bridge clerk was also initiated into the deal, and they also fell—for a "consideration," of course. All sorts of other employes had to be arranged with, the Master of the Workhouse included, as Bond's only method of recouping himself for the sums he was forced to pay to the corrupt Guardians, was by supplying bad coal instead of the "best Welsh washed nuts" as per his contract, and by giving short weight to every sack delivered. Bond found it hard to pay the hundreds of pounds constantly demanded of him by the crowd of people in the plot, and after a dinner at Frascati's, when the deepest-dyed of the conspirators were present, including the colliery agent, Bond succeeded in getting 6d. a ton rebate on all the coal supplied to him. Besides this, Bond "invented" a firm of coal-merchants, so that his books showed large quantities of coal which had never been supplied to him, or by him to the Workhouse. Of course, with such a crowd of officials in the "secret" it was not long kept, and the disclosures that followed a Local Government Board inquiry were almost romantic in their details, and included a midnight raid on the workhouse by the frightened Guardians in search of certain books which meant their undoing, and which they stole and destroyed. Bond became the scape-goat of the crowd and his term of imprisonment is now nearly ended. He has the satisfaction of knowing that those who brought about his ruin are now themselves being brought to justice.

EXTENDING JUTE CULTIVATION. To the majority of those who live in the Western Presidency jute is "something which grows in Bengal." Practically speaking it is not cultivated in Bombay or in any other part of India save Bengal and Eastern Bengal, but Mr. R. S. Finlow who is Jute Specialist to the Government of the New Province recently toured India at the instance of Mr, F. G. Sly with a view to finding whether more general cultivation is possible. His conclusions are distinctly encouraging, for, after analysing the various conditions which are found, he says there are indications that what are at present the jute-growing districts of Bengal and Eastern Bengal are approaching the limit of their productive power for jute and it is extremely doubtful whether any expansion of the jute growing area which is likely to take place will proceed with sufficient rapidity to ease, by itself, the present state of the market." Mr. Finlow lays great stress on the future of Sunn Hemp which is more likely to find ready cultivation that jute. The crop is a valuable one from the agricultural point of view and certain cultivators say that it adds twenty per cent. to the outturn of the next crop. Also, at present prices it is highly remunerative in itself. Taking the average yield at ten maunds per acre and the price at Rs. 9 per maund, the gross return will be enough to give a profit of over Rs. 50 per acre, while on even poor land without manure the yield at five maunds would give a net return of Rs. 15 which is more than would be obtained from most other crops on the same land. "While it is for the spinner to say whether or not the sunn hemp is suitable for all purposes for which jute is used" adds Mr. Finlow "there appears to be no doubt that it is an efficient substitute in at least a portion of them. It is undoubtedly a stronger and more durable fibre than jute and on this account it is utilized in cases where jute could not be employed, *e.g.* for sails, ship's cordage, etc, because of the rapid deterioration which takes place in jute when in contact with water." After thoroughly discussing the details of cultivation, climate and suitability of soil, Behar is chosen as the most likely new area with Madras second and Bombay third. In the last named the most favourable districts would seem to be the irrigated district round Poona, the most westerly portion of the Deccan and the Karnatak, especially the latter at Belgaum and the west of Dharwar, and the higher lands in the Konkan. How important it is that the supply of jute and hemp should be increased has been shown by Mr. Birkmyre, the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association who definitely affirms that the point has been reached when the supply is not equal to the demand. It has been shown that sunn hemp is a profitable crop and if this can be clearly demonstrated to the ryot, there should be little difficulty in procuring the introduction of its cultivation in the various suitable localities of this Presidency,

THE FINANCES OF KOREA. THE report of the Financial state of Korea has been published and is a marvellous compilation of the most minute detail sandwiched with more interesting broad aspects. Things to-day are very different from what they were before the coming of the Russians and the Japanese. Then the Treasury was the private purse of the Court and official matters looked for money where they could—often unsuccessfully. To-day finance is as carefully watched as in Japan itself. Some of the departments of finance are handled with remarkable conciseness. Thus the annual budget, which only existed in name until the last two years, is presented in very few lines. The figures, which are described as approximate only, show that in 1905 the total revenue was Yen 7,480,000 and the total expenditure Yen 9,556,000. In the present year the revenue has been slightly increased to Yen 7,484,000, while the expenditure has been very materially reduced to Yen 7,967,000, which still shows a deficit, but gives hopes of a surplus next time. The most important factor in the national revenue is the land tax, which amounts to almost 80 per cent of the whole. "This tax," we read, "is levied on the basis of a unit represented by the area of ground estimated to produce a fixed quantity of grain. The number of 'kyel' in the country is, however, based on investigations and surveys made about 500 years ago, and although alterations have been made at different times with regard to the number and classification of "kyel" these changes have been based on incorrect returns." On the expenditure side it is noted that the Court expenditure increased from Yen 993,778 to Yen 1,300,000 whilst military expenditure decreased from Yen 2,426,087, to Yen 1,379,000, and administrative expenditure by nearly a million Yen. The administrative system of Korea has one point of similarity at least with that of China under the old regime. On paper no more complete and admirable scheme of offices and office-bearers could be devised, but in reality the local magistrates have been accustomed to act as if they were the supreme authorities conducting administrative affairs almost at their own will. They have commonly levied taxes at their own discretion, utterly disregarding laws and ordinances. The Governors of Provinces and provincial magistrates have been the most notorious offenders with respect to this illegitimate extortion. How great is the task that Japan has set herself, to bring order out of the old chaos, can only be conceived by comparing it with the task we have accomplished in Egypt. And as we have succeeded, so Japan is succeeding and the issue of so comprehensive a report on the finances shows that the start has been made on the right road.

Vice-Admiral Poe, who is now at Calcutta, lunched with Lord Kitchener yesterday.

Mr. E. G. Stanley, Under-Secretary P. W. Department of the Goverment of India, has been granted two years' leave from the end of January. The question of his successor has not yet been decided.

FROM a recent progress Report on the Bellara property of the Indian Mines Development Sydicate, it appears that at a depth of 150ft., in the No. 6 trial shaft workings, the quartz is reported as 1 ft. 6in. wide assaying no less than 2oz. 17cwt. 4gr. gold per ton.

Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, attended the yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, the first time after his long sojourn at Home, when he was warmly welcomed by the members present and especially by the Chairman, who remarked, that Mr. Gell's co-operation in their deliberations has always proved useful.

THE engagement is announced of Captain James Murray, The Black Watch eldest surviving son of the late David Murray, formerly of Gruinard, Rossshire, and Jean, younger daughter of the late John Robertson, of Wargam, New South Wales, Australia.

THERE is an estate in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur, says the *Malay Mail*, which yielded 2,374lb. of dry rubber from 1,000 eight-years old trees between the 15th June and the 31st October, being an average of 2,374lb. per tree for 4¼ months, or at the rate of 6·33 per annum.

To celebrate the settlement of the Ogden bonus litigation, a banquet has been given at the Hotel Cecil. One of the counsel in the case, Mr. F. E. Smith, M. P., admitted that he had married on the strength of the Ogden litigation, and had fought and won a parliamentary election with the proceeds of his brief.

AN offer of £130,000 for a vacant piece of ground in Fifth-avenue, New York, has been refused by its owner, Miss Josephine Wendel, an elderly lady, who is related to the Astors. The reason given is that the spot at present serves as a playground for her pet dog Trixie, and if it were sold, the dog would have no open space where it could take its exercise.

SEEKING an interview with a certain Minister, a lady signed the usual form with her initials, and sent it to his secretary. This official, says a provincial paper, took her to be a suffragist, and decided that the Minister was too busy to see anybody. He despatched a message to that effect to the lady, but she grew insistent, and it at last seemed necessary to take her card to the Minister. That potent gentleman immediately gave orders for the lady's admission. The suspected suffragist was the Minister's sister.

THE following rules regarding motorcars have been added to the Civil Service Regulations:—Officers using motor-cars or motor-cycles supplied by Government or a Local fund.—These officers may draw actual travelling expenses not exceeding half the daily allowances ordinarily admissible, and may not exchange their daily rate for mileage under Article 1065. In the case of Officers who draw fixed travelling allowance, a deduction of Rs. 3 shall be made for every day on which they travel in motor-cars provided from General Revenues or Local Funds.

THE Lord Mayor, addressing the Fourth City Mutual Benefit Building Society, declared: "I am a novelty just now, and I have already discovered that Londoners like to see the new Lord Mayor. But in a month or two I shall grow stale. But there is a contrast," his lordship added, "and that is the justice room of the Guildhall, in which I see the misery of this great city. It is a touching and terrible sight when a burly policeman brings before me a little trembling lad, only eight years old, who was found wandering homeless, at four in the morning."

A GRIM piece of humour appears in the Bluebook just issued dealing with the taxa of unimproved land values in Australia. The Tax Commissioner of Adelaide, after referring to the inaccurate returns, says:—"Side by side with these inaccurate returns, it has been pleasing to note the completeness with which others have been prepared in the minutest particulars, and we cannot fail to recognise the thoroughness of the taxpayer who returned that piece of land of his measuring 9ft. by 6ft. in the '——Cemetery,' and under the column, 'Name of Occupier,' gave that of his departed wife."

Of the Canadian Pacific Railway construction gang, numbering nineteen men, at Riverside Camp, Bow Island, S. Alberta, all except one, have served in the Army and Navy, and most have seen active service. The men, a correspondent in a morning paper points out, drifted together haphazard, and are strangers to one another. The detail of the gang is as follows:—Two Royal Garrison Artillery; one Royal Marine Artillery; one Royal M. L. I. one Paget's Horse; one K. R. C.; one 5th Lancers; one 18th Hussars; one A. and S. Highlancers; two Canadian Rifles; one H. L. I.; two Imperial Yeomanry; one Royal Navy; one 17th Lancers; one Danish Army man; and one Belgian Army man.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE "G. O. M." OF INDIA. Europeans may be curious to know how it is that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji styled the Grand Old Man of India, is regarded by his countrymen, without any distinction of race or creed, with such profound love and veneration as is inspired by no other native of India. They must be struck with the genuine heartiness of his reception in Bombay, and the ecstasy of enthusiasm evoked by his presence. There have been abler men in India than Mr. Dadabhai, greater thinkers, and better writers and speakers in the cause of their country; yet no one can at all approach him as the idol of the people. Baboo Bannerjee holds sway over an immense majority in Bengal; Mr. Tilak has a host of worshippers in the Deccan; but Mr. Dadabhai stands alone in his glory as the "Dada (Father) of Hind." It is not so much his intellect, keen and alert as it is, as his moral nature which has supplied the key to the hearts of his compatriots. His unselfish patriotism, his exalted character, his life-long devotion to the welfare of his country, as he himself conceives it, have laid the foundation of his all but universal popularity, which, again, has been deepened and consolidated by his labours extending over half a century. Men who do not sympathize with his rather anti-British views, even those who strongly disapprove of the tendency, perilously akin to socialism, which he has developed in later life, regard his home-coming at the call of duty at such an advanced age, with peculiar tenderness. He is still blithe and hearty, and hale like Old Father William of whom the poet sings.

A DIFFICULT TASK. But the office of President of the Congress, under the circumstances which have sprung into being, is beset this year with obstacles and embarrassments which, unless better counsels prevail, may inflict on him a stress and strain too great for over four score years to bear. While there was much unseemly wrangling between rival factions over the nomination of the next president, the Bombay leaders quietly put forward Mr. Dadabhai as a veritable *deus ex machina* before whom all strife would cease. There was some grumbling and vexation in the camp of extremists over the manœuvre which was so well calculated to foil their plans. But with his name before the public, no serious opposition could be expected from any quarter; and even the redoubtable Mr. Tilak must have abandoned the idea, supposing there was any truth in the report circulated some time ago, of invading Calcutta with 500 stalwarts from the Deccan, in order to take the Congress by storm. Mr. Dadabhai has undertaken a most trying and difficult task. He will have to steer his bark clear of contrary winds and opposing tides. A word to many may hurt the Moderates, and he may incur the displeasure of the Irreconcilables, if his ovation is not garnished plentifully with invective and abuse. He has a great opportunity before him; and all true sons of India will fervently hope that his last political pronouncement in India will be a message of peace and good will; that it will embody a just recognition of the good which England has done to India along with a discussing view of the imperfections of the British rule and the lines along which reform might advance; that it will be a statesmanlike exhortation to his countrymen, heartening the weak and the timid, chastening the ardent and the impetuous, and endeavouring to unite all in one common aim.

SOME ORIGINAL REFLECTIONS! I see that some of the native papers are quite original in their reflections on the St. Andrew's dinner lately celebrated by the Scotch in Bombay and elsewhere. I am tempted to single out the *Mahratha* of Poona for a brief notice. The writer opines that the Scotch people being so patriotic themselves are peculiarly fitted to understand and appreciate the patriotism especially of the native of the Deccan, as in its natural features respecting highlands and valleys the Deccan bears close resemblance (of course, in the writer's imagination), to Scotland. The confusion of reasoning reminds me of that of the Irishman who once said to his neighbour, "you are fond of walking alone, and I am fond of walking alone, so let us walk together!" It is the very climax of absurdity to argue that the supposed resemblance supplies a common platform on which the Scotchman and the Mahratta may join hands and stand together, I suppose the writer wonders that the bond of union which he has discovered has yet failed to move the "canny Scot" to support the cry of extremists for political autonomy and the virtual subversion of British rule? The writer's suggestion lends itself very easily to a *reductio ad absurdum;* and one may fancy that when his vision is fulfilled, the Scotchman and the Mahratha, drawn together by natural ties, will hold a joint celebration at which they will drink fervently to the memory of St. Shivaji, along with that of St. Andrew, will sing "Auld Lang Syne" and shout "Bande Mataram!" Lord Lamington had no particular occasion for the gracious words of sympathy with Indians which he uttered at the Bombay dinner. But so far from appreciating them, the writer regrets that "the Governor did not feel it his duty to actively push on the fruition of the natural aspirations of the people." Stuff and nonsense! Did he expect the Governor to make an oration, in the approved Congress style, condemning the administration, and lecturing his hosts at the festive board on their shortcomings in relation to the natives of India? I, for one, feel thankful for the kind words of His Excellency. I am proud to say that with the Indian peoples gratitude is a strong natural instinct. When the Bishop of Nagpore, in his sermon at the Bombay Cathedral, declared that the benefits conferred by the British rule on India are "viewed with cold suspicion and little gratitude," I dare say he only meant public ists of the type under notice. I do not think he was hurling an indictment against a whole nation.

THE BOMBAY POOR. The Indian politician is at times so deeply absorbed in Imperial politics that he has little attention to bestow on practical questions affecting the condition of the humble and the lowly among their fellowmen. The pressure of existence in Bombay is becoming terribly severe for the working classes, and it has been greatly intensified within the last five years. The prices of food-stuffs have gone up considerably and so has house rent, in consequence of an abnormal rise in the value of landed property, partly owing to speculation, and partly to the disturbance caused by the operations of the Improvement Trust. House owners all over the city are having a happy time just now, to the corresponding distress of the poorer classes. They are applying the screw to its utmost limits enacting an increase of 20, 30 and even 50 per cent. in the rent. It is likely that the inflated value of landed property does not indicate a permanent rise, and that after five or ten years, when the clearings made by the Improvement Trust are again occupied by tenements, and the phenomenal building activity, which is apparent all over the town at the present moment, has worked itself out, things will readjust themselves and the rents will go down, at least, to a limited extent. But with all that, there will be no appreciable relief in the conditions of existence in this city, and there will be no alleviation in the particular direction indicated here for some years to come. The relief which is immediately needed is from employers of labour, and, therefore, the Commissioner of Police is to be warmly commended for his circular letter to the Municipality and other employers of police rancocers announcing an increase in their remuneration from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per month. If their pay was fixed about forty years ago, when the cost of living was not half of what it is at present, the time has certainly arrived for revising it. It behoves the Government and the Municipality, as well as others who employ peons and domestics in their service, to sanction a fair increase in their pay, so that they may have at least, a bare living wage. I am glad to observe that so far as peons are concerned, the Bombay Corporation have lately voted a slight addition to their pay. The stress is not felt so acutely by the independent labourer as by those in regular service. I should not shed gratuitous tears over his lot, because owing to the dock and tramway and road and building works in progress in the city, the demand for labour has grown very great, and there has been a corresponding rise in wages The independent labourer can, therefore, hold his own fairly well, in spite of the hard conditions of life in Bombay.

THE BIBLE IN MISSION SCHOOLS. No Indian race is so go-ahead and imitative as the Parsi, none so found as the advanced section of this community of European manners and style of living. The Parsi, nevertheless, is in some essential respect a great conservative. With a faculty of ready assimilation to his surroundings, he cherishes pride of race and religion as an abiding feeling. He is extremely sensitive where his communal interests are involved, and is apt to exaggerate his alarms whenever he escies from afar any danger to his race or religion. The simple fact of two Parsi girls having received Bible prizes at a Mission School has upset a Parsi journalist who seems to behold in it immense possibilities of mischief. I, for one, do not approe hend the wholesale conversion of Parsi er, for the matter of that, Hindu or Mahomedan maidens, because they happen to learn a few voluntary lessons from the Bible. If mission schools were to give moral instruction in a proselytising spirit, or, endeavour to wean the pupils entrusted to their care from the faith of their fathers, their conduct would be inexcusable, and the parents deliberately exposing their children to the risk would themselves be very much to blame. But where such an object does not exist, there is no reason for any apprehensions. Thousands of Parsi and other native boys and girls have received instruction in mission schools, yet they have remained true to their own faith. An occasional conversion can not justify sweeping generalizations.

DION.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, DECEMBER 17.

THE MINISTER.

THE Prime Minister returned yesterday afternoon to his City palace from Surunagar, whither he had gone for a change, after a sojourn there of nearly two months and a half. The change has done him much good, and His Excellency has completely regained his health and strength.

A WELL-MERITED SOUVENIR.

In appreciation of the services and constant attendance of Dr. Mahomed Abdul Ghasi upon him, during his recent illness, the Minister has presented him with a gold watch and a letter of thanks.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

It is matter for congratulation that Maulvie Afzul Hussain Saheb has so far improved that he is now able to receive his friends. Much concern has been shewn by the public about his illness, as he enjoys the respect and confidence of the public as an honourable man and a just and upright dispenser of justice.

THE CITY CIVIL COURT.

Moulvie Abdul Hussain Saheb, Chief Judge, of the City Civil Court, returned from his home in Hindustan the day before yesterday, on the expiry of his leave, and took charge of his duties yesterday from Mr. Nowroji, who was officiating during his absence. Mr. Nowroji has reverted to his appointment as Second Judge of the same Court.

THE PERJURY CASE.

The revision petition of Mr. O. V. DaCosta against the order of sanction passed by the Chief City Magistrate was fixed for hearing before the Divisional Bench of the High Court to-day and has been postponed at the instance of Counsel for the respondent on the plea of ill-health.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The election of delegates for the forthcoming Indian National Congress to be held at Calcutta took place last Saturday evening at the People's Hall, Secunderabad, when the following gentlemen were elected—Messrs. S. R. Master, Keshavrow, G. Krishnamachari, S. Aravamudu Iyengar, Vaman Naick, Gyanchandra B. S. Tirunarayana Iyengar, Sett Brindavandoss and Sett Mukundoss.

ATTACK ON A TAHSILDAR.

Mr. Futteh Chand, Tahsildar of Chitapur, belonging to the *Blake* of Nawab Asmat Jung, Bahadur, is reported to be in a precarious condition on account of the injuries he received two days ago from the hands of some of the ryots. It is said that he went out on *Jamabandi* work to a neighbouring village, a mile distant from Chitapur, when an altercation took place between him and some of the ryots of the place regarding revenue dues. From words it came to blows, and he and about half a dozen of his followers were attacked by about twenty villagers with stones and "lathees" in a very brutal manner. The injuries the Tahsildar received are said to be so serious that he is not in a condition to be brought back to Hyderabad, which is the nearest place at which he can get medical aid. The local police are investigating the matter. The true cause is not yet known here, but it is said to be the result of some long-standing ill-feeling between the parties. Such occurrences, however, are by no means rare in many of the Jagheer villages here, but the complaints have always been from the other side, namely, the ryots. The development of the case will therefore be of some interest.

NAWAB FAKHR-UL-MULK, BAHADUR.

Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Assistant Minister, Judicial Department, goes out to-morrow on a tour of inspection to one of his Jagheer villages.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Director of Public Instruction, has obtained a fortnight's leave in continuation of his original leave, which expired yesterday. He is recuperating at Vikarabad.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ANNUAL SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE.

The abovenamed Conference, which commenced on the 11th with a Reception, concluded its deliberations on the 16th instant. The work of each day began at 8 a.m. and terminated about 8 p. m. The special Jubilee service held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hyderabad was largely attended, as was also the Temperance Lecture delivered by Dr A. B. Leonard, of Ohio, at the Grand Stand, Fatteh Maidan. The most important work brought before the Conference was that of the management of the recognised organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America in this country, viz. *The Indian Witness*, published in Calcutta, which evoked a warm discussion. The next was the reorganising of the Building Committee, which had been in existence for several years. It was decided that the Committee be appointed from the Men's and Women's Conference. The next item of interest was a resolution presented by Reverend J. B. Bultrick, signed by the Four Presiding Elders, and unanimously adopted. The resolution was as follows:—"Resolved, that the South India Conference hears with satisfaction of a movement for the covering of the entire Eastern world with 100,000,000 Bible booklets in all languages, and commends the enterprise to all Christians to whose attention the matter is brought." The Reverend Dr. A. W. Rudisill briefly stated the plan to be adopted, and the importance of the work, and expressed his gratitude to the Conference for its vote of confidence in the project. On the invitation of Reverend R. C. Grose, the Confer ence will be held at Vepery, Madras, next year, when the Conference Sermon will be preached by Reverend C. E. Parker, with the Reverend. C. W. Ross DeSousa as alternative

The Rev. R. C. Grose was elected to represent the South India Conference at the Jubilee Celebration at Bareilly on the 29th instant. On the second day the members of the Conference had a trip on elephants through Hyderabad City, which they thoroughly enjoyed, and on Saturday they went on a visit to Golconda to see the sights there.

Amongst the visitors were the following:—Bishop Thoburn, Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald (St. Louis), Bishop Foss (Philadelphia), Bishop Robinson, Bishop Oldham, Dr. Parkhurst, Editor of the *Zion Herald*, Mrs. Parkhurst, Dr. Goucher, LL.D. (Baltimore), Miss Stephens, Secretary, Women's Foreign Missionary Society (Baltimore Branch), Dr. A. B. Leonard, General Secretary, Missionary Society, Dr. Butler, Superintendent, Mexican Missions. Dr. Butler is the son of the Founder of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in India. The majority of the Pastors and Lady Missionaries in Southern India were present. Rarely, if ever, has there been seen in Hyderabad such a large number of American visitors and it is certain that they carried away with them many pleasant recollections of their visit to the South India Conference alone, and also of the sights they witnessed in their progress through Hyderabad City and also those of the world-famed Golconda.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, DECEMBER 16.

His Highness Sajjaningji Sahib, the Raja Sahib of Rutlam, came to Sailana on Monday last the 10th instant, to pay a visit of condolence to the Raja Sahib Sir Jasvantsingji Sahib, owing to the death of His Highness's, grand paternal aunt, aged about 80 years.

The Raja Sahib Rutlam drove in a motor car and was accompained by three Sirdars.

His Highness went back on the same day. Friends and admirers of H. H. Sir Jasvantsingji Sahib will be very sorry to hear of the sad and untimely death of his second Rani Sahib Kalbhaviji on the 14th instant during child birth. Her Highness leaves behind two princes and three princesses. Major Roberts M. D. and the lady doctor, Miss Pratt of Indore, attended the Rani Sahib during her illness. The town of Sailana has gone into mouring, and the sad event has cast a deep gloom over the whole State.

MR. HALDANE'S GREAT SCHEME.

A NATIONAL ARMY.

Replacing the Auxiliary Forces.

EFFICIENCY IN A FORTNIGHT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The *Standard* states that Mr. Haldane has drafted proposals for a National Army which will replace the whole of the auxiliary forces. Men joining it will serve voluntarily for six years with a fortnight's annual training. They may elect to be placed on active service or the regular army roll for two years.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

Bill Submitted to Parliament.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

A private Bill has been deposited in the British Parliament to incorporate the Channel Tunnel Company, the estimated cost of which will be sixteen million sterling.

CEYLON ENGINE DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES.

Misdirected Petition.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in reply to Mr. Hudson, said a communication was received in November from the Ceylon engine-drivers, but as it was not sent through the Colonial Government it had been sent to the Governor with a request to enquire into the complaints.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

To Resume Work Soon.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

A letter from Mr. Chamberlain was read at the Tariff Reform meeting at Swansea yesterday in which he hoped soon to resume public work.

GAMBLING LAW IN AUSTRALIA.

Bill Passed in Victoria.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

A telegram from Melbourne states that a stringent Anti-Gambling Bill has finally passed both Victorian Houses.

GOLD IN VICTORIA.

Find of Big Nuggets.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Several big nuggets of gold have been discovered near Taragulla in Victoria and two were unearthed yesterday weighing 373 and 967 ounces respectively.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Manchuria to be Opened for Trade.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The *Times* (Peking) correspondent says that China in agreement with Russia opens on the 14th January Changshun, Kirm Harbin and Manchuria to international trade and residence.

STRIKE OF SAILORS.

Mail Service by Torpedo Boats.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Strikes of sailors have begun at Genoa Naples, Leghorn and Bari and torpedo boats are now carrying on the mail service where necessary.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Arbitration to be Opened.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

The Russian newspapers are adopting an alarmist tone respecting the Russo-Japanese negotiations. Some even demanding war rather than yield to the Japanese demands regarding the fisheries and coasting rights, but it is not believed that anything in the dispute is not salvable by negotiation or arbitration.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Crown Prince Favours the Reform Movement.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Reuter (Teheran) says that the Crown Prince has publicly announced he has always been in favour of reforms for the welfare of the people.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN GERMANY.

Curious Grouping.

BANK RATE RAISED TO 7 PER CENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

A singular grouping of Parties is developing in Germany, the Conservatives, Nationals, Liberals and Radicals combining with the two extremes—the Centre and Socialists.

The German Bank rate has been raised to seven per cent.

THE SUFFRAGETTES AGAIN.

Overcrowding the Prisons.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The suffragettes persistently attempted to hold a meeting in the Lobby of the House of Commons last evening. Eleven were arrested and were brought up before a Magistrate to-day and fined one pound or fourteen days. They went to prison.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE CHILDREN.

Japanese View of the Situation.

LEGAL ASPECT OF THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress, forwarding Commissioner Metcalf's report on the Californian School Question, emphasizes the brightness, cleanliness and good behaviour of the Japanese children, and deprecates their being segregated.

He hopes that the suit brought to test the Constitutionality of the Act will be unnecessary, and that, as a matter of comity, the citizens will permit the Japanese to go to the schools.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Baron Aoki, speaking at the Asiatic Society of New York, said that the Japanese were alive to the importance of the American moral support in the late war, the memory of which would continue a living monument of the cordial friendship between the two nations.

He scouted the idea of America and Japan struggling to control the Pacific. East Asia, he said, was big enough for the commerce of the whole world. Japan, he added, was determined to defend the Open Door in Manchuria.

This is how the special correspondent of the *New York Sun* at San Francisco put the matter as regards San Francisco recently :—

"There is no question whatever that feeling against the Japanese is rising fast. It is already very nearly as strong as the sentiment that forced the passage of the Chinese exclusion Act. The Chinese population is actually decreasing in California, while the Japanese population in increasing by hops, skips, and jumps. As to any suggestion of practical Federal interference San Francisco is positively impudent. 'Mr. Secretary Metcalf,' says one of the most Conservative local papers, 'is not, as a United States official, entitled to any information whatever in regard to our schools. What is given is given as a matter of courtesy, "In short, the general tone of public opinion here is that the treatment meted out to the Japanese regarding school accommodation is none of the Federal Government's business. California does not believe Mr. Roosevelt really intends to take it up seriously. She believes that sending Mr. Secretary Metcalf here ostensibly to investigate and report was merely a harmless and empty way of soothing Japanese ire. Throwing a bone to a hungry dog to stop his confounded howling, is the way one man put it. California snorts at the notion that the Government would for an instant interfere in the present mangement of her schools, but if California's confidence should prove to be misplaced, should the President really decide that separate schools for the Japanese of San Francisco constitute a violation of Japan's treaty rights, and should he take steps to put that decision into practical effect, there is no question whatever that there would be an outbreak of wrath more than sufficient to turn California from a Republican to a Democratic State. It is for the last reason most particularly—the fear of turning California from a Republican to a Democratic State—that most people decline to believe the Washington Administration will intervene successfully on behalf of Japan in the present imbroglio. The most that can be expected, it is said, is a patching-up of the dispute, which may recur at any moment. The most satisfactory feature in the situation is the increasing desire on the part of the country generally, and and more especially traders with the Far East, to insist that the United States' treaty obligations with Japan shall be carried out, whether California wishes it or not.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Government to Make Concessions.

PEREMPTORY MESSAGE FROM THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

In the House of Lords Lord Lansdowne declared that the House of Commons' message on the Education Bill was curt and contemptuous, and he demanded a material concession.

Lord Crewe said that while the framework must not be altered Government was willing to make the most substantial concessions. The debate was adjourned.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Mr. Birrell, President of Board of Education, Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Crewe, Lord President of the Council, twice conferred with the Opposition leaders yesterday on the subject of the Education Bill, and it is expected that the result will be announced to-day.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Prospects of Construction.

GOOD HEALTH PREVAILING.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress describes his late visit to Panama and states he is confident that the Canal through the Isthmus will be successfully constructed. He passes a rebuke on those who doubted the possibility of its construction. He says that twenty-five of Thomasses' huge steam shovels are now working simultaneously at Culebra, and that the present condition of the health prevaling at the Isthmus is extraordinarily good.

THE NEW YORK INSURANCE SCANDALS.

Legal Adviser Convicted.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Burnham, the legal adviser of the Mutual Reserve Life Office, who was tried before the United States Supreme Court for grand larceny, has been sentenced to two years' hard labour.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Popular Demonstration.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The octogenarian Cardinal Richard yesterday left his Archiepiscopal Palace amid the acclamations of a kneeling flock waiting outside. Some of them unharnessed the horses and dragged the carriage to the residence of the Deputy Denyscochin where the Cardinal will stay.

The procession numbered 3,000.

ITALY'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

SPEECH BY SIGNOR TITTONI.

Upholding the Triplice.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, in a great speech on foreign affairs in the Chamber of Deputies declared the adherence of Italy to the Triplice and denied that it fettered Italy's independence. He discussed exhaustively Angle-German relations and the possibility of a conflict and pointed out that Italy and Austria took a supreme interest in promoting the movement towards the *rapprochement* which, he considered, had made progress last year.

THE KEN CANAL.

Opening by the Lieutenant Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 19.

The Ken Canal, which has been constructed at a cost of 31 1/2 lakhs of rupees has just been opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

The Canal is intended to protect the Banda District from famine.

As at present constructed it has some 326 miles of channel, and the water is taken from the Ken River which, however, in a year of drought does not always supply as much as will be needed, and it is therefore proposed to construct another dam across the river where a sufficient supply can be stored. The canal will then be capable of irrigating 120,000 acres.

Though not a very large work, unusual difficulties had to be faced in its construction, and the canal presents many interesting engineering feats, with deep cuttings through hills and rocks. The construction of the canal was begun in 1904, and the work has been admirably carried out by Mr. Barlow, Engineer his charge, and his subordinates.

Those present at the opening had to be conveyed in motor cars, the head-works being about 50 miles from the railway station.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE.

Between Lahore and Karachi

GAIN OF SIX HOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 19.

It is proposed to accelerate the Mail Service between Lahore and Karachi. The No. 8 Down train, as it is called, will leave Lahore at 8 p.m. and arrive at Karachi at 11·10 p.m. next day. At present the Karachi Mail from Lahore leaves at 10 p.m. and arrives at 6-43 a.m. next day but one. Thus time will be reduced from about 33 to 27 hours—a gain of 6 hours.

THE NEW PROVINCE.

First Legislative Council Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

The first meeting of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber of Government House at Dacca.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hare said :—"Before proceeding with the business of the day permit me to welcome you all to this first meeting of the Council of the Province. This Council is entering to-day on what, I confidently hope, will be a long career of usefulness and beneficent legislation, calculated to promote the best interests of the people of this Province."

JUTE SHIPMENTS.

Return for Four Months.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The total Jute shipments from Naraingunj for the four months ending 30th November 1906 were 5,703,092 maunds compared with 5,610,979 for the corresponding period last year.

MR. DADABHAI NOWROJI.

Reception at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji will arrive at Calcutta on the morning of Monday the 24th. A public reception will be accorded him at Howrah and a procession formed to escort him to Cornwallis Square.

Mr. Nowroji will be the guest of the Maharaja of Darbhanga during his stay here.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO JUNAGAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, C. S. I., arrived here this morning from Jamnagar and proceeds to-morrow to Junaghad to meet H. E. the Governor who is expected there on the 22nd instant. Nothing is definitely known about His Excellency's movements. But it seems he stays in Junaghad for two days and leaves on the 24th for Veraval for a cruise.

CHURCH MISSIONARY BAZAAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

Lady Minto to-day opened the Church Missionary Bazaar, and then attended the Military Gymkhana at the Ellenborough Course.

FINANCIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Wagle on Special Duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. K. B. Wagle on relief by Mr. W. Dobbie, Accountant-General, is placed on special duty for the purpose of collecting statistics in connection with the revision establishment of the Accountant-General here. On the expiry of this special work Mr. Wagle will proceed on transfer to Bombay to join his appointment as Deputy Accountant-General there.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Important Railway Matters Discussed.

MADRAS RAILWAY AND THE G. I. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 19.

The Annual Meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce was held last night. The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn, the Chairman, in his speech, said that the Chamber's attention had been directed to several important subjects regarding railway matters during the year, and the ensuing year seems likely to be fraught with grave eventualities to the trade of Madras.

The approaching termination of the Madras and the Southern Mahratta Railway contracts had given rise to rumours that the G. I. P. Railway should have access to Guntakal and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Bezwada, and some said even to Madras. Such an obvious poaching on the Madras trade spheres would, he was certain, meet with the strenuous opposition of all those concerned in the trade of this Presidency and would, he trusted, never be sanctioned by the Government of India. On the other hand the trade of Madras had long been prejudiced by the short length of line under the G. I. P. Railway between Raichur and Wadi; and under the new contract, he hoped, this short lead will be handed over to the Madras Railway or to an administration appointed to take over its duties. Wadi was practically half way to Bombay, and by making it the western terminus of the north-west section of the Madras Railway would give Madras direct trade access to the Nizam's Railway and obviate the possibility of blocking the rates on traffic to and from Madras quoted on the short lead between Raichur and Wadi.

Large sums had been spent and would be spent on the Madras Harbour and in the Chairman's opinion it would conduce largely to the interests of trade if the Presidency of Madras and the South Indian Railway were to be combined into one administration with Head-Quarters in Madras.

In an interview which the Chamber recently had with Sir F. Upcott it was suggested that the lines and branches from Guntakal eastward to Bezvada, Masulipatam, and Madras, should be transferred to the Madras Railway, and that traffic from Bangalore and Mysore should also be included, and the respective broad and narrow gauges in the same sphere of influence worked by one administration. The speaker would go a step further and combine the existing South Indian and Madras Railways under one administration, together with such portions of the G. I. P. and Southern Mahratta Railways as came within the Madras sphere of influence If this were done the working expenses would be much curtailed and, in his opinion, the efficiency of the respective systems would be not only not impaired but greatly improved.

Among other railway matters the Chamber had discussed the question of coal rates, but had not found the Madras Railway willing to adopt the new minimum rates. The South Indian Railway on the other hand was prepared to concede the new rates if the Madras Railway would do so.

The opinion of the Chamber had recently been asked on the provisions of the Presidency Banks Bill now before the Supreme Council, but the Bill did little to relieve the Presidency Banks of the serious disabilities they labour under in meeting the financial requirements of trade during the busy season. The request of the Banks to be allowed to borrow in London in times of stringency and financial need had been denied to them on the score of expediency and it was said that serious objections existed to the proposal, but these had not been made public; and with the present high Bank rate it would be difficult to convince the mercantile community that access to London should not be given to the Banks to enable them to raise loans on the security of their investments.

The financial crisis which this Presidency has lately undergone has emphasised the need of this matter being seriously considered at an earlier possible date, and means devised for obviating the ever recurring tension in the money market.

THE DELHI MAIN FORT.

Question of Restoration Pending.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 18.

The recent semi-official denial in the *Pioneer* regarding the handing over of the Delhi main fort to the Civil authorities may be accepted *cum grano salis*.

Lord Curzon's scheme of restoration, emanating from a profound historical knowledge and deep artistic sense of Delhi's ancient beauties, certainly awaits fulfilment.

The abandonment of the Delhi main fort would not necessarily involve the dismantling of Selimgush, a detached fort commanding the rail and river approach across the Jumna. The subject is linked with the re-building of the Rajpur old cantonments and the strategical re-distribution of the Cavalry forces around Delhi, rendering the garrisoning of the fort unnecessary and absolute.

The present picture of Shahjehan's architectural and poetical triumphs marred by a flourishing commissariat bakery and other military *impedimenta* is well worthy of Hogarth.

It is a matter of deep regret that Lord Curzon's splendid efforts and labours—well begun—should not in national interests be more worthily sustained.

The historic site of the Coronation Durbar is now a mere desolate duck pond and might be interpreted as symbolical rather of lost prestige than of a glorious page of Lord Curzon's Vice-Sovereignty.

AMIR'S TOUR.

Colonel Sir H. MacMahon in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

Colonel Sir H. M. MacMahon, A. G. G., in Baluchistan, at present Special Officer in charge of the Amir's Tour, arrived in Calcutta this morning and is staying at Government House.

JAM OF NAVANAGAR.

Rangitsinghji the People's Choice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, DECEMBER 19.

The *Kathiawar News* says that the Chiefs and the people of Kathiawar wish that Rajitsingji should be the Jam of Navanagar, and it seems that he stands the best chance.

ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY.

Bangalore Installation Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 18.

Orders have been just received from the Government of India in the matter of the supply by the Mysore Durbar of electrical energy, in this station.

The necessary license will be issued by the Resident and the work in connection with electric lighting will now be taken hand.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE GERMAN MEAT FAMINE.

PROSPECTS OF MEAT IMPORTATIONS.

London, December 2nd.—Prince von Bulow, the German Chancellor is inquiring at Hamburg regarding the conditions under which American cattle and American frozen meat might be admitted to Germany, with a view to remedying the scarcity of meat.

NEW CAPTAIN OF SOMERSET CRICKET.

London, December 2nd.—Mr. Lionel C. H. Palairet has succeeded Mr. S. M. J. Woods as captain of the Somerset county cricket eleven.

NATIVE LABOUR IN NATAL.

London, December 2nd.—It is expected that the new Natal Government will re-open negotiations with a view to sending the rebel prisoners to the Premier Diamond Mine; the proprietors are prepared to pay £30,000 for the concession.

H. M. S. "PEGASUS" INJURED.

VOYAGE TO COLOMBO DELAYED.

Sydney, November 21.—While leaving for Colombo today, H. M. S. Pegasus "got too close to Lady Macquarie's Chair, in Farm Cove and broke two blades of her propeller on the rocks. The vessel was docked for repairs.

The changing of crews from the "Vindictive" will take place in Colombo, and the "Pegasus" is due on the 26th inst. After the change of crews the "Vindictive" will go back to Portsmouth with the other crew. The "Pegasus" will return to Australia.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

Unreasonable Hardships to Chinese.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

Sydney, November 26th.—Intense indignation was aroused in shipping and commercial circles to-day upon the receipt of news from Thursday Island that the Customs authorities there had forbidden 15 Chinese passengers, who belonged to the wrecked steamer "Australian," to land, pending arrangements for their despatch to China. The European passengers of the "Australian" and a portion of the Chinese passengers were taken by the "Taiyuan" from Port Darwin to Thursday Island. These passengers are to be sent on by the "Changsha," now proceeding up the Queensland coast. The Europeans are accommodated at hotels, but the unfortunate Chinese were unceremoniously informed that they would not be permitted to step ashore. They hustled from the decks of the "Taiyuan" into a lighter, which conveyed them alongside an old coal hulk, moored off the land, and on board of which they were huddled together like animals among huge masses of fuel. The ship-wrecked mariners of the "Patriana" were aliens, but in the case of the "Australian" the Chinese were not only passengers, but had been residents of Australia and New Zealand. Some of them are Chinese merchants in a large way of business, and were proceeding to the Far East to encourage trade relations with Australia. So incensed were the managing agents of the "Australian" upon the receipt of the news to-day that an emphatic protest was immediately telegraphed to the Prime Minister.

CHINESE ALLOWED TO LAND.

Sydney, November 27th.—In reply to the emphatic protest made yesterday by the manager for the agents of the wrecked steamer "Australian" against the indignity placed upon the Chinese passengers, who were not allowed to land on Thursday Island, the Federal authorities wired to-day that if Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., or other responsible persons, gave a guarantee that the Chinese would continue their voyage by the "Changsha," there would be no objection to their landing on Thursday Island. This meant that the usual bond of £100 for each of the 25 Chinese had to be entered into. This proposal was regarded by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. as preposterous and they demanded that the Chinese should be unconditionally released. The agents for the "Australian" point out that the Chinese in question were residents of the Commonwealth, and were leaving voluntarily, and at their own expense, and, further, that they had been shipwrecked when voyaging between Australian ports. Upon receipt of this message the Customs authorities in Melbourne backed down from their untenable position, for shortly afterwards Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. were informed that instructions had been sent to Thursday Island that the Chinese should be allowed to land unconditionally.

MESSRS. VEST AND CO.

Charge of Alleged Cheating.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 19.

An application was made to day before the Presidency Magistrate at Egmore, Madras by T. A. Krishnaswamy Rao, a merchant, for a summons against Mr. W. B. Pimblett described as the Managing Director or proprietor of Messrs. Vest and Co. Printers and Stationers, Madras.

The complainant alleged that Pimblett had represented to him that he would open a branch of Messrs. Vest and Co. at Secunderabad and appoint complainant as manager on a salary of Rs. 100 a month and that he (complainant) paid to Pimblett Rs. 3,000 as security. Complainant went to Secunderabad in March last, and waited for four months for goods, but none arrived, although Pimblett had stated that he was sending them. Complainant now heard that Pimblett had mortgaged the stock and goodwill of the firm for Rs. 25,000 and that the mortgagee had appointed a receiver to look after his interests. He demanded the return of his money from Pimblett but had not got it, and, therefore, asked for a summons charging him with cheating. His Worship ordered notice to issue.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO JUNAGAD.

Later Information.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RAJKOT, DECEMBER 19.

Later and more correct information is that Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, arrives by steamship at Verval on the 24th instant and proceeds direct to Junagad where he stays till the 27th instant.

LADY MINTO'S FETE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 19.

A meeting of the Committee of the Lady Minto's Fete was held at Government House this evening.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "CASTALIA."

The following List of Saloon Passengers arrive per s. s. "Castalia" to-day :—

Mrs C H Bally and infant, Miss Bilton, Miss C Brown, Miss L C Brown, Lt-Col J A Burton, Mrs Burton, Miss Chamier, Miss Chantler, Miss C F Clissold, Mrs K Coles, Miss B Coles, Mrs S P Crocker, Mr W P Cutler, Mrs R W De Sylvers, Miss A V Fitzgerald, Miss E Galbraith, Mr G H Garrad, Miss J Grant, Mr S Hampson, Mr R Prendergast, Miss M E Heskard, Mrs E Jackson, Mrs H D Keary, Rev B Kitchin, Mrs Kitchin infant and nurse, Mrs A C Lovell, two children and two nurses, Mrs Mackenzie infant and nurse, Mr R N Mant, Miss C B Marjoribanks, Mr C W Mason, Mrs Matthew, Miss M Means, Mr E Miner, Miss M Nickalls, Miss U Nickalls, Miss A Osborne, Miss M Osborne, Miss Phear, Mrs Reid infant and ayah, Mr F Palmer Roberts, Mrs PalmerRoberts, Mrs A F Rainey Robinson and infant, Mrs Sanders, Miss G E Sanders, Mrs L H Savile, infant and ayah, Miss A Sommerville, Miss E Stevenson, Dr Clara A Swain, Mrs L Tedman, Miss Tedman Mr W T Toothill, Rev Tudhope, Mrs Tudhope, Miss C Watling, Miss E Weston, Mr W Reid.

BERLIN LETTER.

GERMANY'S COLONIES.

The Nobel Prizes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 30.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

The practical policy which led to the appointment of the former bank director Dernburg as chief of the Colonial Department is already manifest in the two parliamentary papers which the imperial chancellor has just submitted to the Reichstag. The object of one of these papers is to establish by figures the economic value of the German colonies. The territory on lease in Kiaotschou is of course not included in this account as it stands under naval administration. The committee appointed to consider this question consisted of political economists and statisticians; all sources of information were submitted to them, and scientific accuracy was demanded in every statement. This inventory of the economic interests possessed by Germany in her colonies has turned out to be surprisingly favourable, and it is the strongest possible refutation of the widely spread prejudice, that in the colonial territories wastes of sand and marsh are the prevailing features. According to these statistics the total of German capital employed in the colonies is 370 million marks. Out of this, 250 millions are already paying dividends. 100 millions are in process of favourable development, 12 millions pay no dividend at all whilst the Roman Catholic and Protestant Missions have invested 8 millions for purely religious purposes. The purely business companies number 174 and are represented by a capital of 142·7 million marks, of which 35 per cent. is already paying dividends, 60 percent promises a certain return in the near future and 5 per cent no prospect at all. The German colonists, planters, dealers and independent tradesmen have invested their capital to the extent of 76 million marks of which 76 per cent is already yielding a return. During the last ten years the economic progress made in the colonies is especially satisfactory, whereas during the previous period 1882—96 the initial difficulties encountered at first in all colonial enterprises made themselves plainly felt. Along with the productive power of the invested German capital was also to be appraised the mass of raw materials already delivered for export, and in addition to this the productive power of the soil and minerals not yet touched by invested capital had to be reckoned. At the same time, the products which do not renew themselves with automatic regularity, such as ivory, skins, kopal and curiosities, were entirely deducted, and wood and india-rubber to half the amount. The remainder consisting of natural productive powers of a lasting character is demonstrated to be worth upwards of 616·8 million marks. Whether these natural productive powers may be considered as independent of German capital forms still a controversial point which will be dealt with in the comments which the newspapers will make on the first paliamentary paper. In any case, however, the work already done and there remains a large reserve is a very important factor in economic life, in these natural resources of the German colonial territories disclosed by the colonial policy.

THE SECOND PARLIAMENTARY PAPER

deals with the question whether the costs of administration in the German colonies have developed satisfactorily or not. In treating this question the military expenditure necessary for the acquirement of the colonial territories is not taken into account. The steady rise in the revenues belonging to the various colonies is well worthy of notice. These have increased from 3·1 to 12·3 million marks in the period 1896—1904. These figures relate only to the results of administration: they leave aside the revenues drawn from capital investments bearing interest, such as railways, harbours, water service. In the case of several colonies, as Cameroon, Togo and East Africa, the revenues for several years past have exceeded the expenditure. Reckoning all the colonies together, their own revenues, it is true, do not amount to more than 61 per cent. of the costs of administration. However, it is possible to forsee that in ten years time the balance will be reached everywhere. A comparison is drawn with the financial development of the French colony, Algiers, for which the items of revenue and costs of administration have been published during 76 years. According to these the total expenditure of the mother country for Algiers stands at 8 1/2 milliards francs (excluding military expenses) whilst the revenue of the colony amounts to 2 1/3 milliards, so that France has spent during 76 years 6 1/6 milliards francs in this colony on administration alone. The real significance of the colonies for the mother country, however, will not be measured by such financial statistics, but from higher points of view, which are given in the parliamentary paper in the words of the French political economist Leroy-Beaulieu, "Algiers will repay the mother country what she has cost; she will not repay in the form of surplus revenues but by the activity which she occasions at home in trade and industry, by the new, better and cheaper products which she offers the consumers in the mother country, by the field of labour which she opens to the capitalists and the citizens, by extending the language and customs of the mother country and by enlarging the mental horizon of the nation." The two parliamentary papers adopt this noble conception of colonial policy. Only when this standpoint is appreciated can the costs and the sacrifices of the unavoidable campaigns be regarded as not being a loss of national treasure, but as having secured a large colonial territory capable of an economic development on which the forces of the nation can fully expand.

THE GERMAN POLES.

The question of the number of Poles residing in the Eastern Provinces of Prussia has been frequently discussed lately. Nothing new has really happened, no changes have occurred in the condition of the Poles. The anti-German agitation, however, amongst them has revealed a new tactic, a new point of attack, has let loose in a new direction an unrestrained agitation. The question is, whether religious instruction in the schools of East Germany shall be given in the German or the Polish language. For several decades a regulation has existed which requires that the religious instruction shall be given to the Polish children also in the German language. This regulation was carried out in the greater part of the districts in question; the Polish children willingly learnt their German catechism. This state of things has most certainly changed of late the Polish chauvinistic agitation having at its disposal the lower ranks of the Polish clergy has brought the children to believe that it is a sin against their holy faith to learn the German catechism, and that Jesus Christ commands them to refuse to learn it. In this way a strike amongst the school children has resulted, who were assured of the praise of all the saints and of a great reward in heaven. Naturally, this conduct of egging on the children to disobedience compelled the Prussian Government to take energetic measures. No nation—Russia just a little as Prussia—can permit, that in the schoolbuildings which it has erected, an agitation of this kind should be carried on by the priests whose salaries it pays—an agitation in fact directed against its very existence. The contention is untrue, that the Poles are acting in self defence, that their resistance on the whole concerns only the question of the language and that they are loyal subjects. The former French deputy M. Adolphe Picyre, who during the war of 1870 was a prisoner in one of the fortresses of East Germany, and whose sympathies are entirely with the Poles, admits this when he writes in the *Figaro*, "The Poles are only awaiting an opportunity to

THROW OFF THE GERMAN YOKE,

perhaps the war which is threatening between Germany and England, in which we shall have to take part, or the time of the succession to the throne of Austria Hungary. Now you understand why the little poles refuse to learn the German catechism." The connection between the school strike and the larger designs of the polish propaganda as here stated the French politician, is absolutely correct. The whole affair will perhaps enter upon a new phase owing to the unexpected and sudden death of the archbishop of Poland. Dr. Von Stablewski. This prelate owed his appointment as archbishop to the personal wish of the Kaiser to persue as far as possible a policy of reconciliations in Poland. The Prussian government of that time hoped by making far reaching concessions to attend some definite results. Stablewsky, who had up to that time maintained a loyal attitude towards the King to whom he had sworn the oath of fealty, seemed to be the most suitable man to fall in with this policy. During the last month, however, the feeling of Polish nationality proved to be stronger than the praiseworthy loyalty to the King, the archbishop openly attacked the German Catholics and supported the Polish party and further made no effort to prevent the question of religious instruction from becoming an object of political propaganda. In his pastoral letter to the Bishops and clergy he rather stirred up than otherwise the spirit of the Polish agitation. His death changes the situation. The Prussian government can hardly be expected to cause a Polt to be once more appointed to the archbishop's seay seeing that its efforts to pursue a conciliatory police have met with such ill success.

RECIPIENTS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

This time the trustees of the Nobel fund have turned their attention towards the claims of the Latinnations. They have especially considered two European celebrities in the departments of science and literature. Professor Santiago Ramony Cajal has made for himself an inextinguishable reputation in the recent annals of the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. He has devoted himself to the difficult task of demonstrating how each nerve cell, together with the nerve fibres running from it, forms an aneatomical and physiological unit whilst at the same time it is connected with all the rest and makes its influence felt even in the brain. In this task, he has been greatly assisted by the further improvement of the method discovered by the Italian Golgi, of making visible all the fibres which issue from a nerve cell by treating them which chromates and then with silver salts. After making special investigations he has brought forward his theory on the intersection of the nerve tracks, and endeavoured to investigate the exceedingly complicated ramifications of the nervous system of the brain. No other investigator has so sharply emphasised the importance possessed by the tissue coating the brain for the activity of man's senses, as he has done in his studies on sight tissue, smell tissue, hearing tissue, and motor tissue. Although the results of such delicate investigations are difficult to explain to the general public, the Spanish people have nevertheless perfect right to be specially proud of their countryman who is proving himself to be a pioneer in his own branch of science.

The poet's prize has been won this time by Giosue Carducci. The whole of the civilised world will certainly greet most cordially the aged poet, the pride of Italian poetry, who celebrated this year in the summer his seventieth birthday. Today he is already quite an historical personage. The time is now far distant, when as an ardent champion of the future independence of Italy, he sang in honour of Mazzini as the most steadfast of patriots who knew no truth save his ideal, when with bitterness he described how Italy by means of foreign help crept shyly and secretly into Rome conjuring the geese of the Capitol to remain silent. Today he is numbered amongst those, who in modern Italy see their wishes and hopes in the main fulfilled. In the realm of poetry also, Carducci may take to himself the assurance that he has succeeded in his mission. When he first made his appearance as a poet, he was the principal antagonist of the Italian Romanticism which had become old and enfeebled. A Tuscan through and through, filled with the spirit of Italian humanism, which he had studied most deeply, he celebrated the sun and disregarded the pale exhausted moon: he extolled and represented the classical rigour and clearness of form as against the arbitrary looseness of rhythm and the free metres which had been long played out. He introduced into Italian poetry, as is well known, in "Odi barbale," for the first time the metre of classic antiquity, after the example of the German poet, August von Platben. Enthusiast and realist satirist and writer of hymns all in one, he is like a crystal which reflects many coloured rays. Once more then, the whole world will joyously accord this honour to the pride of the university of Bologna. Meanwhile

ANOTHER AND VERY DIFFERENT QUESTION

emerges, viz., how much real advantage accrues from Nobel Prizes, when they are divided as they have been up to the present in the case of the poets' prize. The previous winners of these were Sully Prudhomme, Echegarry, Ibsen, Bjornson and now at last Carducci. Each was fully matured as a writer, each—with perhaps the exception of the French author—a poet of unquestioned international reputation, and finally each one in such circumstances in which the winning of 150,000 Francs, however acceptable such a sum may be is no longer a vital question. Applied in this way the Nobel Prize becomes an old age pension for famous men, whose children or daughters-in-law derive the principal advantage from it. And yet how many there already are who though they are not so generally recognised are none the less endowed which genius and for whom pecuniary help such as that offered by the Nobel Prize might simply mean the turning point of their career, the victory in the terrible struggles of life. The creative spirit of many a poet is crushed, because he must pay his tribute to bare necessity. But, it may be urged, it is so difficult to find out these poets. Why in the world then do these gentlemen in Stockholm receive their large salaries? There is the possibility, it may be urged, of thus supporting a sham genius whose future productions may prove unworthy of this assistance. That may be, and yet though such efforts made for the tenth time do not attain their object, and are only successful for the eleventh in rescuing a genuine, struggling poet from the cramping influences of misery and poverty, the previous ten failures are of little account in comparison with the fact that the Nobel Prize has in this case fulfilled its mission. The crowning, however, of this famous, grayhaired European poet is fruitless, and to say the truth, it begins to wear the aspect of real comedy.

L. ASCH.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—What purpose can your correspondent "Nugator" serve at the present moment in breaking the euphony of the chorus which greets Mr. Dadabhai in our midst? Your correspondent adduces his reasons, which, summarised, amount to this, that a public man in propagating what he considered to be his mission for the good of his country occasionally spoke of its rulers in tones of no Æolian harp. He had no sinister object, and if a lifelong public career of an altruistic character will not sue out pardon for a man for his occasional linguistic lapses, then history will have to revise many of its verdicts both for the living and the dead. Look at Cobden and Bright when they embarked on their Free Trade Crusade. They had to denounce vested interests which drained the life-blood of their country, in no measured terms, and if we consult the Biographies and Memoirs of the time during their early career we shall find them execrated as the enemies of their species for whom the gallows were much too good. Yet they are now canonised amongst the benefactors of their country and to this day whenever their names are mentioned in any public gathering of their countrymen, they are received with no lack of admiring plaudits. Then for a living example there is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. In his wild oat sowing days, he was a redoubtable anti-royalist and in his public utterance he made no secret of his views that Royalty was an effete institution for England and had outlived the civilization of the age. Yet such and similar antecedents of his expose him to no cavil from his contemporaries of the present day and is no bar to his appreciation at the present moment. Mr. Dadabhai's name is now anathema to a certain class of people, but those who know his worth, are bouyed up with the hope, that when in the dispensation of providence, he comes to live in history his memory will be ever green and handed down to the latest posterity of his compatriots as a lamp unto their path and a guide unto their feet.—Yours,

A. B. C.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN IN JAPAN.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW WITH THE MIKADO.

His Highness the Aga Khan is at present in Yokohoma, Japan. The large number of his followers are in Bombay. The Shiah Imami Islamy Community, will receive with gratification the news obtained in Bombay yesterday by a telegram that his Imperial Majesty the Mikado and the Empress of Japan have awarded the Aga Khan the honor of a special interview. This is an additional honor to his Highness who has by this time been honoured by such interviews at hands of His Majesty the King-Emperor, his Imperial Majesty the Kaiser, the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia and several Royal personages in Europe.

The Aga Khan is expected to return to Bombay in March 1907.

THE UNIVERSAL KINSHIP.

Some little time ago, Mr. Howard Moore wrote a book entitled "THE UNIVERSAL KINSHIP." "As the teaching of this appeared to me most valuable" says Mr. Ernest Bell in a preface, "while the price of the volume placed it beyond the reach of many people who might enjoy, and profit by it, I obtained the auther's permission to make the following condensed edition." Readers should be grateful to Mr. Bell and to his publishers for this condensed edition. It contains a simple, and at the same time a most powerful and eloquent appeal to Mankind, to give more thought and more care to the claims of the animal world. In support of his appeal, Mr. Moore has marshalled all his forces of learning and logic, and has enriched them with a wealth of anecdote and a power of earnestness which cannot fail to make them win admirers, if not converts. Following the lines which Darwin laid, Mr. Moore states, first of all, his reasons for holding that "Man is as veritably an animal as the insect that drinks its little fill from his veins, the ox he goads, or the wild fox that flees before him." In Mr. Moore's view, man is "no celestial star-babe," who descended to earth, "trailing clouds of glory from Heaven his home," but merely "a mammal of the order of primates, a promoted reptile, not so lamentable when we think of the hyena and the serpent, but an exceedingly discouraging vertebrate compared with what he ought to be." Having proved to his own satisfaction and, indeed, to ours, that, physically, Man is closely related to the rest of the animal kingdom, Mr. Moore proceeds to demonstrate that psychically, as well as physically, man differs from "the other" beasts, only in degree, not in kind, and demands for them, therefore, exactly the same treatment as human beings. "Non-human beings," he says, "all of the higher ones, have the same brain and nervous apparatus as man, and in involuntary phenomena they closely resemble human beings." And, "while it is not contended that in language, science, and superstition, they are capable of comparison with the foremost of civilized societies, it is maintained that they are just as real living beings, with just as precious nerves, and just as genuine feelings, rights, heart aches, capabilities, and waywardnesses, as we ourselves; that since they are our kith and kindred, we have no right whatever, higher than the right of main strength (which is the right of devils) to assume them to be, and to treat them as if they were our natural and legitimate prey." "As a matter of fact," Mr. Moore continues, "instead of being the highest, Man is in some respects, the lowest of the animal kingdom. Man is the most unchaste, the most drunken, the most selfish and conceited, the most miserly, the most hypocritical, and the most bloodthirsty of terrestial creatures. Almost no animals, except man, kill for the mere sake of killing. For one being to take the life of another for purposes of selfish utility is bad enough But the indiscriminate massacre of defenceless innocents by armed and organised packs, just for pastime, is beyond characterization." Again, "It is enough to make knaves shudder, the cold-blooded and business-like manner in which we cut their throats, dash out their brains, and discuss their flavour at our cannibalistic feasts. Human beings are, in fact, (paragons through they pretend to be) the most predatory and brutal of all animals—tha great bone pickers, and bone breakers of the planet." Mr. Moore goes even further than this in his claims of the rights of beasts and in his denunciations of man. He says, "to take squirrels or song birds, and shut them up in narrow cages, and keep them there, shut off from their companions and their own green world their whole lives long; to take an animal as sensitive and high minded as the horse, put a pack on his back and a bit in his mouth, and then strike him dozens of times a day with a lash whose touch is like fire; to place temptations in the way of fur bearing animals and induce them to enter carefully concealed traps, and then allow them to remain in the villianous clutches of these devices, not minutes, but hours, perhaps days, until it suits the convenience of the ensnarer to knock out their brains—is not this a monstrous thing to do?"

We have said that Mr. Moore's appeal is both eloquent and powerful. It is, and an appeal such as this is right welcome in a world where very many men and women are callous to the sufferings of animals, and where the happiness and welfare of both wild and domesticated creatures, is too often entirely unconsidered. How many women, for instance, who will shudder at the sight of blood, wear feathers in their hats which are only procured for them by the ruthless murder of lovely birds. How many men, who have real pity for a horse over-driven, leave their dogs entirely to their dog boys, and seldom, if ever, deny themselves ten minutes amusement to give their dogs the proper exercise which they need and which is their only joy. But while offering Mr. Moore our tribute of thanks and applause, we cannot overlook his lack of moderation, nor quite forgive him for so overstating his case, and so frequently allowing sentimentalism to take the place of genuine sentiment. Such a remark as that above quoted, regarding the horse, can only tend to provoke ridicule, not sympathy. And while we are quite willing to accept as a proven fact, the physical development of man from the lower organisms, we cannot for one moment accept the dictum that the feelings and capabilities of man differ only in degree from those with which his kindred are endowed. An animal will doubtless give its life for its young, of its blood for its own kind. It doubtless possesses, as Mr. Moore illustrates, feelings of gratitude and shame, and love. But is this the same feeling, only less intensified, which leads a man to give his life for a stranger of an alien race, and his life's blood for an Ideal? Nor can we, without protest, read Mr. Moore's studied abuse of Mankind. Despite his faults we cannot forget the work he has achieved, or ignore.

"The Splendid Purpose in his Eye.—We confess, too, we have always wondered whether this low estimate of Man's origin, and Man's achievements, is not largely responsible for Man's failures and constant shortcomings. The way to make a man a saint is, surely, to treat him as one. And since Mr. Moore's book is, in the main, an appeal to Man to treat the beasts of the field as he himself would be treated, should he not be addressed as a God rather than as a "promoted reptile?" As regards Mr. Moore's appeal to sportsmen, we know not what to say. The question of the rights and wrongs of "sport" has vexed the minds of thousands of men for scores of years and one cannot dogmatise on the subject. One assuredly has qualms of conscience—especially as one advances in years—in finding pleasure and pastime by inflicting death, and often acute suffering, on other animals. This feeling will doubtless grow more general year by year. In the last century life—even human life—was held very cheap, and the inaccuracy and inefficiency of sporting weapons kept the odds very much in favour of the quarry. It is very different nowadays. Humanitarian principles are rapidly spreading, and the perfection to which destructive weapons have been brought, leave the quarry practically no chance whatever. Most men reckon it unsportsmanlike to give their "game" no chance whatever, and would deal harshly with anyone they found baiting an animal in an enclosure. But is it not a fact that an animal in such a plight has practically as good a chance of surviving the ordeal, as a partridge which a setter "points," or as a snipe which is "flushed" by a line of beaters, to a fair performer with a double barrelled gun? We believe we shall see considerable changes in men's views regarding 'sport' as the years go on. Meanwhile, many sportsmen soothe their consciences with the thought that every animal dies a miserable death by some means or other.

Regarding the non-taking of life for any purpose, we are with Mr. Moore in wishing that the slaughter-house was a thing of the past. Could it be clearly demonstrated that men, born and bred on flesh food, could, in a cold as well as in a hot climate, work and thrive on a vegetable diet, a large percentage of meat-eaters would probably become vegetarians at once. One of the strongest arguments in favour of a vegetarian diet is that if men had to slay and prepare their own food, it would not be long ere they gave up eating flesh. The slaughter houses of Chicago, even if purified of all the evils that Mr. Sinclair has brought to light, cannot but be an eyesore to the world, and a thought one would fain put aside. Alas, the fact that man and his kin, all, or nearly all, live by the destruction of other living beings, is one of those sad facts, which, while we deplore, we cannot in a moment find a remedy for. Meanwhile, man, alone we believe of all the inhabitants of the Earth, does deplore it, and aims at increasing the happiness of his own and his kindred races; hoping, in spite of the apparently ordained cruelties, of the Universe, that he and all living creatures move daily nearer the accomplishment of that time, when "the wolf and the lamb shall feed together, and the lion shall eat straw like the ox, and a little child shall lead them."" Mr. Moore's book stimulates that aim and thank him for it, and we can therefore forgive him his bitterness of soul and the fury of his rightous anger.

*The whole world kin—by J. Howard Moore—George Bell & Sons.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STNDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla presiding.

THE SOLICITORS' BILL.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner re one of the bills of the Municipal Solicitors:—"I have the honour to state that the Municipal Solicitors inform me that they estimate their bill of costs in the suit and appeal in regard to the Palton Road workshops ground, at Rs. 19,000 and that until the matter is finally settled it is not possible for them to get their bills taxed nor to state the precise figure. In the meantime at their request an advance of Rs. 10,000 was made to them in 1904 by debit to the personal account of the Commissioner and they have now applied to me for a further payment of Rs. 7,500 on account. I have the honour therefore to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation for an additional grant of Rs. 19,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to enable me to adjust the advance already made and to make the payment now applied for as also to meet any further demands from the Solicitors."

It was resolved to recommend the matter to the Corporation for sanction.

WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

The following letter to the President, from the Secretary, Millowners' Association, re taxation on water for industrial purposes, was forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of remarks:—

"On the 9th October last, I had the honour of addressing a letter to the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of our Association, requesting that he should, when framing the forthcoming Budget, favourably consider the claims of the Mill industry to a reasonable reduction of the water rate by Meter Measurement. And also that the drinking water used by Mill hands should be charged for at the same rate as that paid for domestic purposes by the general public. To the above representation the Commissioner replied on the 27th November last that he had recommended in his Budget proposals for next year a uniform rate of 9 annas per 1,000 gallons for all trade purposes. But since then my Committee have ascertained that even this slight concession has not been accepted by the Standing Committee. In the circumstances I am instructed to appeal to you, and ask for a reconsideration of the excessive charge now paid, a charge that debars the starting of bleaching, finishing and other cognate processes recognised as supplementary to the Mill industry. Another point to which my Committee wish to draw your attention is the extremely inequitable charge of 10 annas per 1,000 gallons for water drunk by the Mill hands, while only one anna is levied by valuation, and four annas by Metre Measurement for water similarly used by the general public. The fact that the Mill hands already pay a water tax in their own houses, though absent at the Mills throughout the day, further accentuates the unfairness of the excessive rate imposed on the industry. My Committee, in conclusion, respectfully urge that a reasonable quantity of potable water per head might be allowed to all Mills, and charged for at the prevailing rates for water used for domestic purposes."

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Consideration on the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1905-6 was adjourned. The following are the excerpts therefrom:—

"A very memorable event of the year was the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India. Their Royal Highnesses landed in Bombay on the 9th November 1905, and the loyal and cordial welcome of the City of Bombay was conveyed to them in an address from the Corporation presented by the President at the Apollo Bunder. A few days later, viz., on the 18th November 1905, an address of welcome was also given by the Corporation to the newly appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Minto, G. C. M. G., L. L. D, &c."

In view of the steady rise in revenue and the possession of large surplus balances the General Tax on properties was reduced from 10 1/2 per cent. to 9 per cent. and the rate for water supplied for trade purposes was reduced from 12 annas to 10 annas per 1,000 gallons. This substantial relief to the rate-payer was expected to result in a decrease of revenue to the extent of over 5 lakhs of rupees but the actual decrease was only Rs. 2,81,702. The total revenue realised amounted to Rs. 90,92,539 against Rs. 93,36,141 in the previous year. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 93,74,241. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 281,702 which was met from surplus revenue balances. The deficit originally anticipated and budgetted for was Rs. 5,50,620. This should have been wiped off by an increase of Rs. 5,32,539 in the actual income over the Budget Estimates were it not for the fact that the actual expenditure also exceeded the Budget Estimates by Rs. 2,63,621.

Opening with a cash balance of Rs. 29,76,733 the year closes, on account of the deficit above mentioned and a decrease of Rs. 11,058 in the reserve stock balances, with a balance of Rs. 27,06,089, of which Rs. 7,06,777 are reserved for lapsed grants required to be renewed in 1906-07 and subsequent years. Thus the actual surplus which remained at the close of the year was Rs. 18,99,312 excluding the minimum balance of Rs. 1,00,000 required by law. The actual surplus at the commencement of the year was Rs. 23, 01,823.

Of the large excess of Rs. 5,32,539 in the income over the original Budget Estimates over 2 1/2 lakhs were contributed by Property Taxes. The Chief Accountant attributes the increase to the following causes, viz: rise in the rateable value of properties, increased use of water for trade purposes and the working of mills for extra hours. There was also a substantial increase in the receipts from wheel-tax due mainly to the influx into the City of Native Princes and other visitors on the occasion of the Royal Visit and an increase in the number of motor-cars and of labour carts. After taking all the sources of revenue into consideration the Chief Accountant estimates the permanent expansion in the Municipal income at Rs. 5 lakhs. This increase, following on similar increase in previous years, indicates unmistakably the continuous development of the stable sources of the revenue of the Municipality and the general prosperity of the City.

The total expenditure for the year shows an increase of Rs 7,82,623 over that of the previous year and an excess of Rs. 2,63,621 over the Budget Estimates. Eliminating from this the contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs towards the Royal Visit Fund and other casual factors of expenditure the Chief Accountant computes the permanent increase at Rs. 2 1/2 lakhs.

The fact that out of sanctioned grants for expenditure (which with extra grants sanctioned in addition to Budget grants aggregated Rs. 1,03,25, 590). so large an amount as Rs.9,51,348 remained unexpended at the close of the year from the subject matter of complaint in the report of the Chief Accountant who rightly remarks that Heads of Departments are becoming less alive to the intimate relation between taxation and expenditure and to the vital necessity of framing their estimates in accordance with requirements and of working up to the amount of such estimates." The Standing Committee trust the Commissioner will look into the matter and take steps to remove the cause of this oft recurring complaint.

Rs. 12 lakhs having been newly borrowed (being the first instalment of the second 24½ lakhs loan) and Rs. 97,747 having been repaid during the year, the total capital debt of the Corporation increased from Rs. 4,86,12,762 to Rs. 4,97,15,015. Against this the total Sinking Fund investments aggregated Rs. 60,02, 807 leaving the net Debt Liabilities at Rs. 4,37,12, 208.

The expenditure on Loan Works amounted to Rs. 10,86,814 against Rs. 9,21,635 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,65,179 due almost entirely to street improvements and sanitary and other miscellaneous works such as quarters for Health Department Buggaries, Bullock-stables, &c.

There was an increase of Rs. 44,618 in the expenditure on plague operations, which amounted to Rs. 2,26,537 against Rs. 1,81,919 in the preceding year the excess being due largely to the construction of a hospital at Colaba in the place of the one demolished at Mahikhana, the campaign against rats, measures for inoculation and heavier hospital charges. The total outlay on plague measures from the first breaking out of the disease in the City up to the close of the year of report amounted to Rs. 67,17,108, of which only Rs. 17,98,558 about 27 per cent. have been contributed by Government, who discontinued from the 19th August 1905 even the small contribution which they were making towards the construction of camps and discretional relief.

The Standing Committee regret to notice that the work of verification of stores and the disposal of obsolete and surplus stores did not advance during the year. From the Chief Accountant's remarks it appears that since the close of the year good progress has been made in this direction and the Committee trust the Commissioner will take all possible steps to have the working of the Stores Department placed on a sound and satisfactory footing. The stores in stocks on the last day of the year are valued at Rs. 7,74,656 against Rs. 7,85,715 at the close of the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,058. Out of this over 50 per cent. represents the value of surplus and obsolete stores.

A rise in the number of properties on the Assessment Book from 55669, in the preceding year to 56,044 in the year of report led to an appreciable increase in the number of properties assessed for the General Tax, which was 43,047 against 42,727 in the previous year, the remaining properties being either exempt under the Municipal Act or of insignificant value. On account of revision of assessments, rise in rents, and erection of new buildings there was in the year of report a further increase of about 2 lakhs in the Rateable Assessment on the properties assessed for the General Tax, which amounted to Rs. 3,24,35,339 against Rs. 2,99. 05,630 in the previous year.

Several works of a more or less minor character were carried out by the General Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department, in addition to which the work of illuminating and decorating Municipal Buildings, Statues, Bridges, Roads and Fountains in connection with the Royal Visit also devolved on this Branch.

The year witnessed the settlement of the long-pending litigation between the Municipality and the Bombay Tramway Company, and the Corporation by an Indenture, dated the 7th August 1905, granted to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, the concession to electrify and work the tramways in the City. The work of relaying the tramway tracks for electric traction was in progress during the year.

The Special census of the City taken on the 9th February 1906 gave the total population as 9,77,822 against 7,76,006 according to the Census of 1901. It is however the latter figure on which the birth rate and death rate for calendar year 1905 have been calculated. While this simplifies comparison with the state of the City's health in previous years, for the actual state of affairs the census population of 1906 has to be borne in mind.

The number of births registered during the year 19,141 against 19,556 in the previous year, giving as birth-rate of 24·66 per mille against 25·20 in 1904-1905. The rate of mortality on the other hand rose from 54·99 in the previous year to 61·54 in the year of report, the actual number of deaths registered being 47,762, *i. e.* 5,086 more than in 1904—05. Considerable as this increase is, it is some consolation to note that the total mortality was less than the mean of the previous five year by 8,327.

A fall though slight in the birth-rate and a rise in the mortality bespeak unfavourable health conditions as compared with the previous year. These had their effect on child life too, so that the mortality amongst children under one year of age rose from 8,981 in 1904 to 10,664 in the year of report, augmenting the already very high rate of infant mortality to 557 per mille of registered births. In the previous year it was 459 per mile. It must, however, be remembered that all births that take place in the City are not registered and that many of the children forming the infantile population of Bombay are born outside the City. It is nevertheless very disappointing to find that in spite of the establishment of free Municipal dispensaries in spite of the employment of nurses for house to house visitation and in spite of various measures taken to improve the general health conditions of the City, the mortality amongst infants should be so large. The poverty and the ignorance of parents are no doubt largely responsible for such a heavy toll on infant life.

With three new schools opened during the year of report the Municipal Primary Schools maintained by the Joint Schools Committee numbered 94 against 91 in the preceding year. It is gratifying to note that after having taken a special census for ascertaining exactly the educational requirements of the City the Committee contemplate opening new schools in the localities where they are wanted and encouraging private institutions to effect improvements. The number of pupils who attended the Municipal Schools during the year was 9,457 against 7,530 in the previous year, the average attendance having been maintained till the close of year for the first time since the commencement of plague in consequence of the late outbreak of the disease in the year of report. The aided schools increased from 103 to 108 with 10,102 pupils against 9,131, and the total grant-in-aid paid to such schools amounted to Rs. 28,539, against Rs. 28,193. The Committee's receipts for the year aggregated Rs. 2,09,582 against Rs. 2,24,545 in the previous year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,91,803, against 1,82,986. On the recommendation of the Committee the scale of pay of trained teachers was increased by the Corporation and a personal allowance was sanctioned for untrained teachers. Amongst other improvements may be noted the establishment of a Central Library and Museum for teachers.

In conclusion the Standing Committee are glad to be able to congratulate the Corporation and the Commissioner on the satisfactory results of Municipal administration during the year.

The Committee then adjourned till Monday next.

Mrs. Baldock, at the Caxton Hall meeting, addressed by the released suffragettes, related a droll story. She and Mrs. Martyn were in hospital. Though it was against the rules to talk, they managed to hold conversations. She once said to her fellow-prisoner, Mrs. Martyn: "I think I shall die." Mrs. Martyn replied: "I wish you would. We should get the vote at once, then."

MEDICAL PRAISE FOR ZAM-BUK

A MEDICAL STUDENT'S EXPERIENCE.

In India there are many—including noble English nurses and local doctors—who practically volunteer to fight sickness. Such a one is Mr. A. Sivasambam, a medical student of Madras. Mr. Sivasambam, is ever ready to help the suffering with his skill and knowledge of medicine, and no disease has terrors for him.

He has recently found that Zam-Buk is a most valuable help to him in his courageous works. He tested this great skin cure in actual practice, and (writing from 7, Barrack Street, Mint Buildings, Madras) he says of it:—

As soon as the sample of Zam-Buk arrived, I had a fitting opportunity for trying it. I was treating a patient who suffered from a very serious boil. Some of my friends were for its incision, but I was for its suppuration. After carefully washing it, I applied Zam-Buk on a fresh piece of lint, and gave it a sound bandage. This I repeated three or four times. Then, to my utter surprise, a magically-rapid suppuration set in, and after one or two more dressings the patient was all right.

I can strongly recommend a free use of Zam-Buk for eczema. The child of a gentleman living next door to my house had an eczematious affection, and its constant, unceasing cry deprived her parents of rest as well as herself. The gentleman asked me to see her, and I was very sorry when I saw the condition of that young patient. A sweet rememberance of your Zam-Buk induced me to apply the balm, and the remainder of my supply and that of a friend were used. I applied the Zam-Buk spread on a piece of lint twice a day and that night, the father told me, the child enjoyed a sound and pleasant sleep. I continued to apply Zam-Buk for the next few days, and the child got better visibly, My supply of the balm ran short, so I sent for some more, and a complete cure rewarded our efforts. In my last letter I called Zam-Buk an allayer of eczema, put now I call it a perfect remedy.

Zam-Buk is a pure herbal balm and contains no animal fats or mineral irritants. Use it for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, eczema, piles, itch, Delhi sores, prickly heat, sunburn, heat and other rashes, mosquito bites, stings, aching or sore feet, sore backs, bad legs, boils, sprains ulcers, pimples, scalp sores, abscesses poisoned wounds, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other diseased, injured, and irritated conditions of the skin and tissues.

Prices: Re. 1 per pot, or Rs. 2/4 for large family size (containing nearly four times the Re, 1) of all chemists and medicine vendors, or for Re, 1/2 or Rs 2/8-post free from the proprietors, The Zam-Buk Co, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. KEMP & CO., LD.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co's Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box.

"Bombay Gazette," 20th Dec. 1906.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

It is some satisfaction to find that most of the knowing division of sportingmen and racing scribes are now in unison with me as regards the merits of Mallard and Saloon. In my notes of November 30th and December 8th, I advocated Mallard's chances for the Cup, and said that he was the best and fittest horse in the field: I find now that he has been tipped as the likely winner of the Cup. Further, in the same notes, I favourably commented on Saloon's chances, and though I did so with no little apprehension (he being a Country-Bred), I am glad now to find that my opinion and anticipations regarding these two horses have been confirmed by the leading sporting paper *The Asian*. Whatever I have said in respect to them have been more than justified, and the many inquiries and investments made by professional backers, have made their prices steadily shorten in a healthy manner. Those who followed my notes of a fortnight ago, must now be on velvet, as the price for Saloon in the Trials is 2 to 1 and 6 to 1 in the Cup. Mallard to-day is as fit as a fiddle, and his performance in the Wellesley Plate, with 9-10 up 1 1/4 mile last Saturday, has made my heart glad. The timing of this race was excellent, and speaks volumes for the County-Bred Saloon's win, but much more so for Mallard, though second and conceding 3 stone! This is sufficient to show how good a horse Mallard must be, though the distance in the race was not his metre; but had the race been farther it would have been all up with Saloon. Now as to Saloon, his chances in the Trials look very promising, but nevertheless I do not proclaim him winner for the event. I admit that he beat Sacristan (all out), but I say Sacristan's jockey, O'Brien, erred in allowing Melsom to run away with Saloon. Had Sacristan come up and challenged earlier, instead of the late run he made, the result of the race would have been reversed. Sacristan ran big and not quite fit, and I reckon this outing and the set-to with Saloon must bring him on fully 7 lbs., and when he meets Saloon again in the Trials, I am positive he will war down the Country-Bred, and wherever they may finish Sacristan must beat Saloon, unless something unforseen happens or Mr. Gregory is dead out of luck. I can see nothing to beat Sacristan on his form, but some say that it will be a toss up between the two. I for one would prefer Sacristan for choice.

Saloon has been training over Cup distance. I am told that his owner-trainer has been looking with wistful and covetous eyes at the Cup, and that his ambition is to win with his Country-Bred, which would indeed be a feather in his cap. In the annals of racing, greater incongruities have happened, and I for one would rejoice to see a "Swadeshi" triumph over the imported horse.

Fitzgrafton is described as a poltroon and with no heart. Experts who have seen him perform down under, say that he is in the habit of throwing up the sponge when challenged, and that his only chance to win is when leading; but this contingency is remote and unlikely to happen, and I for one much prefer his stable companion. I cannot see on what grounds Fitzgrafton has been made favourite, and the more I think of it, the more bewildered I am at his false and unmerited position. He has done nothing on the track beyond a mile at racing speed; and as far as this distance goes, I say he is good, while, on the other hand we know Mallard to be a stayer, and one that does not proform well on the track, but vastly different when carrying silk. His second to Great Scot has proved beyond a doubt what he can do, and he has proved his worth by actual demonstration. I for one, in common reason, must prefer the chances of the known to the unknown.

Long Tom, the idol of the crowd, is reported not to have done serious work. His trainer seems to fear that he will not stand the ordeal, and a big great striding horse like him cannot win with short work. Reports say that he has been absent a few days, which favours the idea that there must be something wrong; and if this be true, I think it nothing but fair and sporting of his owner to make matters public as regards Long Tom's prospects and present condition. As now there is much uncertainty about him, which to say the least is annoying. His price is expanding and fives may be had for the mere asking—not a healthy sign.

Clear Artist, who is owned by Bleach (Mr. North) has been coming on well, and several good wagers have been made about him for the Cup. He has contracted in price and a little while ago was going a begging at fifties. He is a possible outsider.

The Master is not out of the race and may be one of the trio at the finish. He has been going well and steady and his stable expect him to run well.

Rosanule has been flattering his supporters and has put up a smart gallop. The horse has been improving every day, though reported lame. I would not be surprised to see the son of Galinule give us a big eye-opener shortly.

Cherson, with his dicky leg, is an enigma: the reports about him are most disturbing; he is reported dead lame one day and to the surprise of all is seen out the next too much alive and kicking. Too much credence must not be attached to the leg story, as when in Poona, prior to the race he won he was also reported a cripple, but in spite of which he galloped past everything in the race and the lot he beat was not to be despised. I think he has learnt a circus trick or two and can go lame and sound whenever he pleases.

I shall send you my forecast for the Trials and also for the Cup.

TRUE BLUE.

SHOOTING.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The Weekly Competition of the Corps took place on the Colaba Range on Sunday, the 16th instant, for Bombay Companies and on the Poona Range for the Poona Company.

The Dewar Cup and Spoons were shot for at 200 and 500 yards.

Quarter-Master Sergt. Clarke shooting in the 3rd stage of the Viceroy's Cup at Poona put on the very creditable score of 91, the condition being 20 rounds at 600 yards flange thus getting into the final stage of the Competition.

SCORES.

Bombay Companies—Dewar Cup & Spoons. Distance 200 Yards.

Gunner Barker	...	...	..	30 points
" Clyne	...	...	...	28 "
Sergt. Bryning	...	...	...	28 "
Lieut. Fisher	...	...	...	27 "
Gunner Rose	...	...	...	27 "
Qr. Master Sergt. Dawson	..	...	...	26 "
Bomb. Nuttall	...	...	...	26 "
Gunner Hatton	...	...	...	26 "
Major Hawes	...	...	...	26 "
Gunner Mason	...	...	...	23 "
" Banks	...	...	...	21 "
Sergt. Instr. Maber	...	...	...	20 "
Gunner Coates	...	...	...	20 "
" Clarke	...	...	...	19 "
Sergt. Brennan	...	...	...	15 "
Corp. Dixon	...	...	...	15 "

Spoon Winners on handicap points. Lieut. R. W. Fisher, and Gunner Rose. Distance 300 Yards.

Bomb. Nuttall	...	...	...	33 points.
Gunner Mason	...	...	...	32 "
" Rose	...	...	..	32 "
Qr.-Master Sergt. Dawson	...	...	..	31 "
Gunner Barker	...	...	..	29 "
" Clyne	..	..	...	27 "
" Hatton	..	..	...	27 "
Sergt Bryning	..	...	...	27 "
Lieut Fisher	..	...	...	25 "
Sergt-Instr Maber	..	..	...	25 "
Sergt Grennan	..	...	...	24 "
Gunner Banks	..	...	...	20 "
" Coates	...	...	...	18 "
Corporal Dixon	...	...	...	17 "
Major Hawes	...	...	...	13 "
Gunner Clarke	...	...	...	10 "

Spoon Winners on Handicap Points. Bombr. Nuttall and Gunner Rose. Poona Company—Dewar Cup. Distance 200 Yards.

Co. Qr.-Master Sergt. Clarke	...	...	...	28 points.
Gunner Allen	...	...	...	24 "
" Scott	...	...	...	24 "
Distance 500 Yards.				
Co. Qr.-Master Sergt Clarke	..	...	...	31 points.
Gunner Allen	...	...	..	27 "
" Scott	..	...	...	25 "

Company Quarter-Master Sergt. Clarke and Bombadier Nuttall tied in the Dewar Cup Competition with 59 points each, but Bombadier Nuttall having made higher score at 500 yards takes the credit of having the highest score for this month. The Cup is shot for each month during the season, this being the first shoot and the Competitor with the highest score for any month will be adjudged the winner.

THE PROPOSED HOCKEY LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to what I read in a local newspaper a few weeks back, I would like to know whether any of your readers can inform me as to whether the proposed Hockey League is really to be formed.—Yours, &c.,

A. HOCKEYITE.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that teinhager and Amplify have shot up in the betting—from 80s to 5s.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday 22nd December 1906.

"A" Class Handicap Race. Start 3-30 p. m. *Special Course.*—From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon, thence to North Karanja Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel, twice round leaving all marks to Starboard. Length of Course 10·7 Miles.

"B" Class Handicap Race start at 3-45 p. m. *Special Course.*—From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon, thence to North Karanja Buoy thence to committed vessel leaving all marks to starboard, thence round *course No. 2.* Committee vessel to middle Ground Buoy, South Troopship Buoy. Committee vessel, all marks to starboard. Length of course 7·25 miles.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race—start 4 p.m. Course No. 14 reversed followed by course No. 2. Committee vessel to N. Karanja Buoy thence to committee vessel, thence to middle Ground Buoy, thence to South Troopship Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel. All mark at the start to be left to starboard. Length of Course 6·5 miles.

NOVICES' CUP TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 19.

In the final match of the Novices' Polo Tournament yesterday evening the Gordon's Horse easily beat the Government House team.

The ground was very heavy after the recent rain, and the match was a very slow and uninteresting one.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW EVENING GOWNS.

The novelty of the moment in evening gowns is decidedly the new beaded embroidered robes. These are most artistic productions, and Messrs. John Barker (Limited) have a very large and choice collection of these handsome and much-sought-after gowns. The variety of these designs on white net grounds is wonderful. Beautifully-wrought dog roses and delicately-coloured foliage, all in this tasteful beadwork, outlined in raised silks, are particularly attractive; others in white and silver sequins, with large raised flower effects in coloured tissues. A very great advantage in these new season's gowns is that they can be made into Empire gowns or separate bodice and skirt, as the bodice portion in Empire form is embroidered all on the same length of net. Sequined robes are more in evidence than ever, and will be much patronized during the coming party season. The lovely shades, in all pastel-coloured nets and handsome sequined designs, are particularly charming in the shades of blue and yellow, the sequins matching the groundwork exactly. Amongst these sequin gowns a white net with stripes of sequins, and very wide-shaped skirt was delicately embroidered in between the stripes in coloured flowers outlined with Tambour work and ribbon scrolls, and was extremely effective.

BLACK EMPIRE GOWNS.

Back Chantilly, also in Empire fashion, is a great favourite, and makes most successful gowns for evening wear. A new model in Chantilly is in stripes graduated and lined up into the waist in a novel manner, the bottom of the skirt is extra full and is made in godets all woven in the designs. These built over white taffetas foundations, with an intermediate lining of chiffon, and the bodice with touches of black velvet and chiffon make elegant and suitable elderly matrons' gowns. The effect of the stripe reduces the size of the hips considerably. Young women who are inclined to be stout, or, to put it more gracefully, more generously proportioned, will find these black Chantilly robes most advantageous in all ways. These lace gowns can be had at almost any price from three guineas to twenty guineas.

GIRLISH GOWNS.

Ball dresses and evening gowns are very dainty, and can be had of ninon in lovely pale shades, such as shrimp pink, salmon, acquarelle blues, ivory, cream, etc., prettily made skirts, and becomingly trimmed bodices, made throughout in silk, for 3 1/2 guineas. These can also be had in great variety in nets, Bretonne nets, chiffon, and chiffon taffetas at the same moderate price, also lined throughout with silk. More expensive dresses in all differerent styles and materials, are being sold at from 5 1/2 guineas, most of these being model gowns worth two and three times as much as is now asked. This seems an opportunity not to be neglected. I noticed amongst these latter dresses a delightful little frock in palest of blue ninon, with a specially pretty corsage, trimmed with velvet lattice tucker, and tucked ninon draperies, with tiny knife kiltings, and finished very effectively with lace. This was marked 5 1/2 guineas.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 19.

Depression on the north-west India which travelled 350 miles eastwards diminished intending and has given nearly general light to moderate rain in the Punjab, East Rajputana and West United Provinces and a few falls in Kashmir. Pressure has risen rapidly over the Bay and in the neighbourhood of Madras. Rainfall occurred on the coast at Cocanada and Nellore and spread lightly into the interior of Peninsula.

In Burma there has very little cloud; humidity has been steady and the temperature slight and in excess at a few stations; but elsewhere it has been normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa moderate cloud has been reported with thick fogs in Assam, Humidity is unchanged and the temperature remains normal or in excess.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the following rainfall is reported;—Meerut, Dehra, Dun and Chakrata 1 inch, The kies are moderatly clouded in the whole division the air is drier in the United Provinces but damper elsewhere while the temperature is moderate to a large excess the larges being in Jubbulpore and Sutna,

In the north-west of India the following rainfall occurred:—Delhi and Sirsa 1/2 an inch; Ludhiana 1 1/2 inches; Sialkot and Cherat 2 inches, Peshawar and Sembhar 1 inch.

Cloud decreased in the west but is still heavy in Submontana districts. The air is considerably damper in Rejputana and Sind and the temperature has fallen rapidly in the western districts and Rujarat, where it is normal or in defect and remains moderate to large excess in East Punjab and Jajputana.

In the Peninsula the following rain is reported:—Hanumkonda 1/2 inch; Cocanada 2 inches; Cuddapah; Nellore 1/2; and Mysore 1 inch.

Heavy cloud spread into the interior and the skies are clear only in Bombay where the humidity has risen generally, while the temperature is normal on the coast and in excess in the interior districts,

In Northern India wet weather conditions will probably spread eastward over the United Provinces and possibly into the Northern Districts, Central Provinces and East Central India and precipitation is likely to increase in the greater part of the Western Himalayas and there is a probability of increase in rainfall in the interior of Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise at Madras, Surat, in Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana, a brisk fall at Allahabad and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—maximum 5° to 12° in defect at Lahore, Rajkot, Cuddapah, Hyderabad (Deccan), Mangalore, Mormugao and Ratnagiri, and 5° to 7° in excess in the Central Provinces and at Akola, Trichinopoly and Negapatam; minimum 3° to 13° in excess in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 48° at Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in Berar, Rajputana, the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Jubbelpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Cochin, Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, and Colombo.

Rain.—Twelve stations report rain, the heaviest fall being about three-quarters of an inch at Cuddapah.

Weather is fine with passing clouds in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

VALU

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SUCCESSION TO JAMNAGAR.

THE *Indian Spectator* makes the following informing remarks on the subject:—The dispute about the right of succession to the chiefship of Jamnagar would not have attracted much attention in England if Ranajitsinghji, one of the claimants, had not distinguished himself as a cricketer on the English turf. He was adopted by the predecessor of the last ruler, on condition, it seems, of failure of a natural heir. The late ruler Jasvantsinghji was born of a Mahomedan Rani of Vibaji after the adoption and in spite of the protests of Ranjitsinghji's natural father that he was not a pure Rajput, he was recognised by the Government of India as the rightful heir. Jasvansinghji died without leaving a son behind, either natural or adopted. Prince Ranjitsinghji contends that his claim, which was temporarily superseded, now revives and takes effect. There are several other competitors, the chief among whom appears to be Lakhuba, a grandson of Vibaji, who is said to have been disinherited along with his father—also a son by a Mahomedan Rani—for his "misdeeds." It is not usual in an ordinary Hindu family to disinherit a child in consequence of the misdeeds of his father; much less usual is it for a Hindu to marry a Mahomedan wife. But rulers are above the ordinary law, and the Government of India, in recognising the right of the late ruler Jasvantsinghji to the *gadi*, not only admitted the legitimacy of the issue of a Hindu Chief by a Mahomedan Rani, but also set its seal, for the time being, to the supersession of the earlier-born grandson of Vibaji. Thus the dispute is of curious interest, though the Government of India's decision will have no effect on the general law of the Hindu community.

THE BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The *Parsi* discourses:—For some time past there has been a growing complaint on the part of the public against the quality and quantity of water supplied to this city under the existing arrangements. The question of making such provisions as would ensure a full and constant supply of water has often been discussed in the press, and it was also formally brought to the notice of the Corporation so far back as February last. No serious consideration has yet, however, been bestowed on the question, which, it must be admitted, is rather complex and difficult of an easy solution. The doubling of the Tansa Main, almost the only way by which the problem of an adequate water supply can be satisfactorily solved, is a costly project, and it is but proper that those who are responsible for the city's finances should consider it in all its aspects before they decide to take any step in the matter. But the time is come for our City Fathers to take up the question in right earnest, and Dr. N. N. Katrak's interesting and instructive pamphlet on the subject has therefore been issued not a day too soon. Dr. Katrak contends that the present water supply of the city requires considerable improvement both in quality and quantity and that a full and constant supply of water will not only ensure uniformity of distribution and purity of supply, but will also prove beneficial to the industries of the city. According to a very liberal computation the quantity of water needed at present is 25 1-2 million gallons per day, but the actual supply does not amount to more than 21 million gallons. There is thus even now a deficiency of 4 1-2 million gallons.

PLAGUE INOCULATION AND HAFFKINE'S LYMPH.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—From the Report of the Plague Research Laboratory for the last official year, it appears that 316,639 dozes of Haffkine's anti-plague vaccine were sent out during the year from the laboratory; of these 219,088 were requisitioned from different parts of British India. The demands for the vaccine are said to have doubled during the year; and it is inferred that the fear of a repetition of a disaster such as took place at Mulkowal is being gradually dispelled. It seems to be admitted, however, that inoculation is not as largely resorted to as it ought to be. The Report acknowledges that certain sections of the community persist in believing the "vague rumours still current in the bazar" that mysterious ailments follow the use of the prophylactic. It was considered advisable to obtain the opinions of those who had made extensive use of the vaccine, and their replies are summarised in the Report. By "bazaar" Dr Bannerman seems to mean the Town and Island of Bombay, and perhaps also other parts of the Presidency, outside the Parel Laboratory. It is to be hoped that the authoritative declarations of so many medical men all over India will carry due weight with the public. We do not expect the authorities of the Laboratory to do more than give the widest publicity to the testimony of the numerous medical men who have used the vaccine. If the remedy still fails to attain the desired amount of popularity, its own inherent limitations of efficacy must be the cause, and not the acts or omissions of the Director of the Laboratory. It is well, however, to keep before us the people's point of view. Where a remedy is not absolute and is efficacious only for a few months, the person who is asked to avail himself of it is naturally slow to resort to it, when he hears that there is a possibility of something going wrong though this may happen in only a small percentage of the total number of cases from the standpoint of the statistician.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA.

The *Parsi* observes:—Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in his lecture before the Bombay Medical Union made a very good diagnosis of their case—which is, briefly, that the Union lives in a rather oppressive atmosphere, but that it might get into a healthier condition by means of voluntary exercise. The Indian medicos have long laboured under disadvantages. The insistance of the Universities on their full-blown doctors being cyclopædias of other than medical knowledge has tended not so much to make the profession select as to let loose upon the public a flood of men with inferior qualifications—men who on the strength of having attained a degree of knowledge open to all but congenital idiots, are given leave to poison us and slay—if we will let them. The minority with the healing instinct are almost eclipsed, and, in the natural unjust course of things, the Indian Medical Service have tacitly conspired to introduce martial law into the civil surgeoncies and such like delectable posts. The honoured names of the few Indians who have risen superior to their circumstances belong to men who either made themselves specialists in certain branches of study (like the late Dr. Khory) or who (like Dr. Masina) showed an administrative capacity valuable in any profession but not necessarily possessed by the most skilful of doctors. The only remedy seems to be on the lines that Sir Bhalchandra laid down—a general co-operative effort for mutual improvement and support. Honorary professorship and gratuitous lectures may, if organised systematically, do much to raise the standard and strengthen the *esprit de corps* of the Indian medicos but a reconstruction of the conditions of qualification and legislation against the privateers of medicine are also necessary.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—"Unprecedented" and "unparalleled" are words but too often used with an excusable poetic license as synonymous with "very great" or "unusual." We suppose however that there would not be a particle of exaggeration if we applied these terms to the spontaneous demonstrations of the intense love, regard and grateful reverence shown yesterday by our city and his wife to India's greatest man of modern times. It was fully one hour before the time expected that the mail arrived yesterday and yet from the Apollo Bander to Portuguese Church, all along the circuitous route through which the Grand Old Man's car was taken in procession, there was a dense crowd of eager, expectant and enthusiastic humanity, ten to twenty deep on either side, pressing and hustling, shouting and running, risking life and limb to have one glimpse of their great benefactor and pray for Heaven's choicest blessings on one whom some of the mottoes so appropriately described as the great Mahatma of the day, the first and greatest educationist, politician and social reformer, the true physician for all woes of India, the kind of man on whom India's salvation really depends.

The *Indian Spectator* has it:—If it is enthusiasm and not age that makes a young man, it is a mistake to speak of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a Grand Old Man; he is a Grand Young Man. We have seen it stated that he comes to India with a special mission. We rather think that he went to England with a mission and we should be glad to hear of our future prospects. It is expected by some that he will pour oil on the troubled waters in Calcutta. We know that Mr. Naoroji's words often breathe fire. If they drop oil in the year 1906, he must have acquired a new gift, or rather lost an old and more valuable one, by his long sojourn in England. The waters will compose themselves in a large assembly, where thousands of educated and patriotic citizens of the Empire congregate in the hope of making united representations and of giving expression to a common will. It would be cruelty to increase the responsibilities and difficulties of the onerous position which the venerable patriarch has come to fill, at an age when every excitement must demand a heavy price in health and energy. It is well known that whenever Mr. Dadabhai visits his native land, he meets with an ovation which might well be envied by Viceroys and Governors if they cared for such honours, and it is superfluous to write at length on the magnificent and hearty reception given to him yesterday. He must himself have been more pleased to notice the increasing numbers that are brought within his political fold, as years roll on than to notice the arrangements made by the people of Bombay to give him a fitting reception.

The *Past Gofter* has it:—The unique and historic reception with which the first city in India greeted its Grand Old Man, would have swelled with pride the bosom of a sovereign. The ovation was entirely spontaneous in its outburst. It was a concrete manifestation of the grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Dadabhai from his fellow-countrymen, for his inestimable and self-sacrificing services of a life-time. The reception was not a mere got-up affair; it was no mere preconcerted demonstration bolstered up by means of artificial make-up. There were no formal gatherings, no State entries, no official invitations issued, no regimental outpost flanking the streets, no martial music struck up, no booming of guns to thunder forth the arrival of the conquering hero. The procession was marked with simplicity which lent solemnity to the scene, and made it the more imposing.

MEN AND MATTERS.

OF peculiar interest to British soldiers all over the world, and also to that section of Society which circles about the Court, is the "Private Life of the Duke of Cambridge," a biography in the best sense of the word, embellished with letters from many well-known people, and written by that popular and venerable friend of our Royal Family, Dr. Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. It is curious that this book should be appearing just at the time when the immense prices asked, and apparently received, for the palatial flats erected on the site of Gloucester House should be under discussion. All old Londoners must have regretted the disappearance of this strange and beautiful mansion, which had retained, far more even than Buckingham Palace, a look of old-world splendour and refinement, for the Duke had allowed each of the beautiful rooms, where he loved to entertain his many friends, to remain as they were in the days when Gloucester House was inhabited by George the Third's favourite daughter. Of the Royal host's guests none was dearer to him than Queen Alexandra, to whom, through his own mother, he was closely related; and in the curious book where he kept a record of his private possessions there are many references to little gifts given by him to "My dear Princess of Wales."

There is sure to be a great sale for the interesting and sumptuous volume now being prepared by Princess Henry of Battenberg concerning her beloved island home. No one is more fitted to deal with the Garden of England than is the Governor of the Wight, and, strangely enough, the island has been far less written about than most beautiful places. Her Royal Highness shares her sister, Princess Christian's, love of literature. Not long after her marriage she compiled a most original Birthday Book, of which all the illustrations were by herself, and of which the proceeds went to the founding of a ward in a hospital for sick children. Then, again, the Princess translated a German book dealing with the wonderful life and adventures of one of her brothers-in law, the Count von Erbach's, ancestores. Since her widowhood Her Royal Highness has only published one work, and that privately; it has, however, been translated into German, and published in Darmstadt under the touching title of "Comfort in Sorrow." The Princess's new book, which is, of course, on a rather ambitious scale, will be beautifully illustrated from the author's splendid collection of Isle of Wight views, old and new, and the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the local charities, in which both Princess Beatrice and Queen Victoria Eugenie take so deep and so practical an interest.

Mr. Guy Francis Laking, the son of Sir Francis Laking, the King's physician, is a cleanghaven ingenuous-eyed young man who has just entered his thirty-second year. He has an open countenance, with a good-humoured mouth, well shaped nose cast in a rather large mould, and a thatch of well-kept hair. He is exceedingly young to have won so universal a reputation as an expert of the beautiful. The secret is that he was born amid artistic surroundings, and he always enjoyed the means of gratifying his passion for the lovely and the ancient. He was a pupil at Westminster School, but his career at this historic college came to a premature end with an escapade which, innocent enough in itself, had the most unfortunate results. He had been presented with a pony and, being particularly anxious to try its mettle in a forthcoming horse-show, took French leave. On his return he was politely but firmly requested to absent himself in future from Dean Yard. Thus at sixteen years of age his academical career was ruined. Always attracted by the artistic, he began to study drawing under Professor Brown at the Westminster Architectural Museum with the most excellent results.

During his days at Westminster it was not only poaching that prompted him to absent himself from school. The fascinations of Christie's famous sale-room also wove their spell over the young enthusiast, and many a half-day has he snatched from his studies to be present at some celebrated sale. By degrees the firm began to take cognisance of his presence, and after he had been working some time at art he was asked if he would care to take service under Christie's banner. The boy was overjoyed and at once expressed his willingness. Next day Sir Francis visited the firm and the arrangements were completed. The youth's rise was rapid. In a few years he was appointed expert—a most responsible position and one requiring endless knowledge of art, artists, and periods. There is scarcely a museum on the Continent with which he is not thoroughly acquainted, and he knows the contents of most private collections better than the collectors themselves. He prepared the catalogue for the Wallace Collection, and at the King's request valued the whole of the late Queen Victoria's private collections as well as the art treasures of Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. Experts say he is the one man who is always right. The Queen never purchases, even the most trivial art object, without consulting Mr. Laking, and he constantly is called in to advise the King. He is the Keeper of the Royal Armoury and of the National Collection of Arms and Armour at Hertford House, and is a F. S. A. His Majesty has shown his appreciation of Mr. Laking's invaluable services by honouring him with the M. V. O.

There is always something pathetic in the sight of a lad still in his teens succeeding to the family honours. This fate has befallen the new Lord Congleton, a bright faced Etonian, who in no wise recalls the most famour member of the house of which he is now chief—the late Charles Stewart Parnell. Lord Congleton is just sixteen, he has two brothers younger than himself, and a sister who is a year older, and who will therefore be one of the *debutantes* in 1908. The new peer will almost certainly adopt the Army as his profession, for his father was a distinguished soldier and had a life long connection with the "Buffs," the East Kent Regimeut, of which King Frederick of Denmark has just been appointed honorary colonel. There are now only four peees at Eton including Lord Congleton, but there are any number of elder sons and several brothers of peer who hold the dubious position of heirs-presumptive.

Lord Herries, the father of the Duchess of Norfolk and of the Hon. Mrs. Eric Drummond, the future Countess of Perth, has just had to undergo an operation. The inheritor of one of the oldest of Scottish peerages—of which by, the way, the Duchess of Norfolk is heiress-presumptive—Lord Herries is also a great Yorkshire magnate, and one of the most important members of the old Roman Catholic aristocracy. Like other heads of noble houses, he has derived much wealth from banking operations. Till comparatively, lately, he used to hunt with the York and Ainsty, and in this connection he may sometimes be persuaded to relate the story of how, as a young man, he contested the old borough of Beverley with Anthony Trollope, the novelist, who was equally keen on hunting. During the contest—in which, by the way, they were both beaten—they had arranged a day off with the hounds; but their cruel committee were horror-struck and refused to allow them any holiday! Like Sir Leslie Stephen, Lord Herries was a wonderful walker, and he and his brothers used to take great tramps in the Yorkshire dales or the Lake country, when they would generally be accompanied by the present Duke of Norfolk. At Everingham, in Yorkshire, Lord Herries entertains large shooting parties; and in the days before his daughters married, the house was famous for the most delightful musical evenings.

General sympathy will be felt with Lord Dudley in the operation which he has had to undergo. A remarkably handsome man, very dark and distinguished-looking, Lord Dudley, though he is not yet forty, has already made a considerable name for himself in politics. He was only eighteen when the death of his father made him one of the wealthiest of earls, the lord of stately Whitley Court and of vast coal measures in the Midlands, as well as a West Indian estate. At Eton he was very popular, and played racquets admirably, while, even before his memorable Viceroyalty of Ireland he had shown a marked ability as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. In South Africa he served on Lord Roberts's staff, and he is known to be on terms of intimate friendship with the King. The Queen and the Duke of Connaught are the god-parents of his youngest daughter, little Lady Alexandra Patricia. In Ireland his love of sport of all kinds, hunting, racing, shooting, golfing, motoring, and fishing, helped to make him the most popular Viceroy of modern times. There is also a very serious side to his character; he is extremely painstaking in getting up a subject, and he was wont as Viceroy to take long motor-car tours in order to see for himself the condition of the distressed peasantry.

"Strong and gentle" are the two adjectives that best describe the Most Reverend Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury. Even with those to whom he is in the strongest opposition over the Education Bill he is most popular, and his geniality of manner and sunny disposition endear him to everyone with whom he comes into contact. His personality is most charming, and he has been described by one of his clergy as "the most 'human' Bishop that ever lived," a phrase that very aptly sums him up. It was his breadth of view and his deep learning that first brought him prominently under the notice of the late Queen Victoria, and he remained her favourite preacher and adviser to the day of her death. Some years ago when he was Bishop of Rochester, he was about to appoint a man to some minor office in his domestic establishment, when one of his chaplains ventured to raise a protest. "What is the matter with the man?" asked Dr. Davidson in some surprise. "Well, he is a Dissenter," said the other. "Dear, dear, how dreadful!" cried the Bishop. "And does he eat his victims raw or cook them first?"

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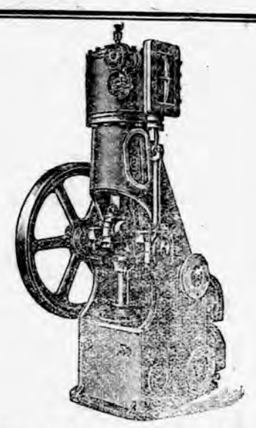

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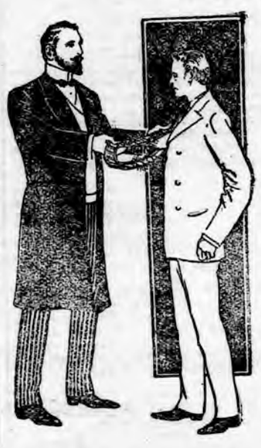

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